



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as "developed", "industrialized" and "developing" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

CONTACT

Please contact publications@unido.org for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at www.unido.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SYNOPSIS

2. PURPOSE OF VISIT

3. GENERAL REMARKS

4. VISIT TO BIMEO G.m.b.H., Budapest

 4.1 General remarks

 4.2 BIMEO's main problems

 4.3 Expectations

5. VISIT TO THE HUNGARIAN SHOE INDUSTRY

 5.1 Selection of factories

 5.2 Evaluation team

 5.3 General remarks to factory visits

 5.4 Details of visited factories

 5.5 Summary

6. VISIT TO THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

7. VISIT TO THE EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND

8. CONCLUSION AND PROPOSITION

8.1 Conclusion

8.2 Proposition

1. SYNOPSIS

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT is to analyse the present economic and technical situation of the Hungarian shoe industry, to visit a number of factories, assess their needs, select a small group of companies who will serve as pilot factories and implement modern shoe technology, range building and marketing skills as well as management support.

THE EVALUATION of the factories was conducted by a team of 4 persons : Dr. F.Schmel, UNIDO; Dr. J.Deme and Mr. J.Szabo from BIMEO and Mr. P.Regli from BALLY. The analysis includes material costs, wages, ex-factory and retail prices, % of exports, the shoe segments, the technical capabilities, the type of equipment, the productivity of the labour force etc. as well as the various problems voiced by the company owners.

THE CONCLUSIONS based on the data collected during the evaluation and subsequent detailed discussions among the team members are that the project is feasible and that it will constitute a great help for the Hungarian shoe industry.

THE SELECTION OF THE PILOT FACTORIES made by the team includes companies making men's, ladies' and casual footwear. These companies are located in vastly different regions of the country :

RECORD Cipőipari Szövetkezet in Szeged

ALBA Cipőipari Szövetkezet in Székesfehérvár

BER-FER Cipökészítő Kft. in Rakamaz

THE PROPOSITION of the evaluation team is based on the "Project Document" established by UNIDO and the "Project Plan" established by Bally International Ltd.

THE PROJECT is offering modern shoe technology, range building and marketing skills and information about selection and utilisation of improved materials and components to the pilot factories.

All 3 companies have accepted the project conditions and declared themselves ready to implement new technologies and quality assurance systems and also agreed to the dissemination of the acquired know-how among other interested shoe manufacturers of their region.

BIMEO G.m.b.H. in Budapest, the privately owned test and research Institute of the shoe and leather industry will accompany the project and also have the opportunity to compare and upgrade its testing methods with the BALLY laboratory in Switzerland. BIMEO also will assure continuance to the implementation effort after the UNIDO / BALLY project is terminated.

THE HUNGARIAN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE has been visited by the team. Mr. László Mándoky expressed the Ministry's gratitude to the Swiss Government for this urgently needed support.

THE SWISS EMBASSY also showed its keen interest in the project and will afford any support required.

2. PURPOSE OF VISIT

UNIDO has described the aims of the project as follows :

The project has been designed by UNIDO to assist the Hungarian footwear industry to become more competitive on the local and eventually also on the export markets by introducing high quality shoe products and an appropriate quality management system. It also includes an upgrading of the local quality testing laboratory (BIMEO) to create suitable conditions for cooperation with advanced leather product suppliers in Europe and to become a resource institution for third party certification and an assessor for export manufacturers.

The purpose of this visit was :

- to survey the present situation of the Hungarian footwear industry
- to assess the human resources as well as technology and equipment levels in a number of factories and to evaluate them in respect to the project input mentioned above.
- to assure that the project is feasible and that the financial means available will lead to a successful realisation of the objectives.
- to select three pilot-factories which, in respect to their management, their equipment as well as their type of product and its quality expectations offer the greatest possible chances for achieving the project objectives.

3. GENERAL REMARKS

Dr. F Schmel, UNIDO, in his supplementary report, will describe the present situation of the Hungarian shoe industry. It is, however, important to note again that the latter is presently facing grave problems :

- the collapse of the Soviet Union and the other COMECON nations deprived the Hungarian footwear industry of its most important markets; bringing grave problems to many factories or pushing them into bankruptcy.
- the supply to the Soviet Union of big quantities of shoes in only a few styles led to ideally utilised capacities. But this in turn made management loose its independence and autonomous creativity. The know-how and the skill to use elementary survival actions are missing, such as :
 - . the basic marketing know-how
 - . range building skills leading to shoe segments and price-points
 - . planning of the production and the delivery of the shoes to the customers
 - . technology for higher quality shoes
 - . quality consciousness
- there is no deep understanding of new production systems such as "lean production" and "just in time"; nor are the conditions in the factories appropriate for their introduction.
- compared with Western European countries, the productivity is still quite low, administrative and production planning system are partly complicated.

- the rate of inflation still is above 20 % (1991 = 36 %). There is a pronounced lack of liquidity. The banks are handling credit demands with great restrain; interest rates are at 25 - 30 % !
- the local shoe production fell from 45 million pairs in 1985 to 13 million pairs in 1992. In contrast, shoe imports increased in the same time from 7 million pairs to 13 million pairs.
- the lack of particular challenges in the fields of tanning and the manufacture of shoe components led to a stagnation of the product mix and product quality levels in these industries

4. VISIT TO BIMEO G.m.b.H., Budapest

4.1 General remarks

- The main activities of the Institute are :
 - . Research and development in the fields of shoe materials and shoe technology.
 - . Support activities in quality assurance and environmental protection.
 - . General consulting service in connection with shoe technology, organisation and other technical matters referring to the shoe industry.
 - . Product testing and establishing industry standards.
 - . Activities in connection with industry standards.
- The Institute is well equipped with testing machines. Some are very modern such as the infrared spectrophotometer, the atomic absorption spectrophotometer, the gas chromatograph and the Curie-point pirolisator.
- The BIMEO test team has a high degree of technical know-how.

4.2 BIMEO's main problems

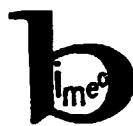
- The Institute is currently facing financial problems. In earlier times, as a Government owned institution, the catalogue of activities included not only material testing and research and development projects, it was extended also to routine quality control work in the shoe factories.

- Today, there is no financial support coming from the Government and demands of any kind from the shoe industry are practically non-existent. The shoe industry lacks the financial means to utilise the services of BIMEO. In addition, material testing for quality purposes and quality assurance measures are of little help for shoes produced on the present low quality level.

4.3 Expectations

- Comparison of BIMEO's testing methods and material specifications with those used at BALLY, leading to new inputs in the field of product development.
- New guide-lines for the testing of various shoe types.
- Information and assistance to help to introduce new quality assurance systems such as "Total Quality Management" (ISO 9000).
- Together with the build-up of a new image for the Hungarian shoe industry, BIMEO's reputation should also be elevated to a higher level. The future production of higher quality shoes automatically will increase the demands for more testing from the industry.

- Furthermore supplementary tasks creating additional revenue for the Institute should be found. Possibilities to be mentioned here are the education of students within the Institute and the employment of Institute members as experts and teachers in Technical Colleges.



**BIMEO GmbH für Prüfung und Forschung
in der Leder- und Lederverarbeitenden Industrien**

ANDRÁS BRAUN
Gesch. Dir.

Baross u. 52.
H-1047 Budapest,
HUNGARY

**Telefon: (36-1)169-1058, 169-6500
Telex: 22-44-97
Fax: (361)169-6193**



BIMEO Testing and Research Ltd.
In Leather and Leather Processing Industries

DR. ISTVÁN DEMÉ

**Baross u. 52.
H-1047 Budapest,
HUNGARY**

**Phone: (36-1)169-1058, 169-6500
Telex: 22-44-97
FAX: (361)169-6193**

BALLY INTERNATIONAL LTD.

MAY 1993

ENGLISH

**TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY IN
FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY CONTROL**



APPRAISAL MISSION OF HUNGARIAN FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

APRIL 27 TO MAY 4, 1993

BALLY INTERNATIONAL LTD.

UNIDO



ONUDI

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

F. Schm  l/lah

To: Mr. W. Holaday
PPD/ICFM/IDF

Date: 14 June 1993

From: F. Schm  l
IO/T/AGRO

Please fax

Subject: UC/HUN/93/195 - Phase I

..... Attached please find the Report on the selection of counterpart companies in Hungary for the subject project, together with a copy of the Report prepared by the contractor (Bally International). As you can see, the survey brought about positive results; both the contractor and our Unit found suitable companies in Hungary which meet the required conditions specified by BAWI in the letter addressed to Mr. Behrens (dated 5 March 1993). Based on our findings, we strongly recommend launching Phase II of the project.

We would appreciate it if you could forward the two enclosed report to BAWI in Switzerland and request their final endorsement of the funds (US\$998,920, including 13 per cent UNIDO overhead). We recommend including the following paragraphs in your letter:

"We apologize for the slight delay in forwarding our report on the subject project. We had to wait until we received the report and recommendations from our contractor, Bally International. (They dispatched the report on 20 May 1993, but due to some problems in the international postal systems, we did not receive it until 7 June 1993.)

The team, which included a representative from Bally, the UNIDO Backstopping Officer and two local specialists, visited nine potential Hungarian candidates for the national counterpart agency from 26 April to 6 May 1993. The detailed information on the findings is included in the contractor's report, while UNIDO's assessment and position are reflected in our Report (copies of both documents are attached for your easy reference). As you can see, a very thorough evaluation was made, whereby special attention was paid to the following points:

- a) only private or fully privatized companies were included in the assessment;
- b) all the companies screened had applied for the envisaged transfer of high quality footwear manufacturing technology themselves;
- c) every company has the potential (economic, personnel, marketing and technical) required for implementing upgraded technology;
- d) the applicants committed themselves to provide access to other Hungarian manufacturers and institutes for the implemented know-how and to participate in the dissemination of information within Hungary.

The team selected Alba, Bel-Fer and Record as suitable, local implementing agencies for Phase II of the project. The survey ascertained that all these plants meet the requirements stipulated in your letter dated 5 March 1993 and are capable of successfully implementing the technical assistance project. We believe that the enclosed reports provide sufficient justification, not only for the selection, but also for launching Phase II of the project as it was outlined in the Project Document.

We would appreciate your agreeing to the continuation of the subject project and signing the Project Document so that we can start implementation according the original work plan."

After receiving confirmation on the release of funds by the Swiss Government, we will make the necessary project revision (of course the total allocation is unchanged) and will submit it for your approval.

cc: Mr. Donocik
Mr. A. Szabó, Ministry of Industry, Hungary
Hungarian Mission

HUN:WHOLADAY.MEM



UNITED
NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT
ORGANIZATION

RESTRICTED

14 June 1993

ENGLISH

**UPGRADING PRODUCT RANGES AND QUALITY
IN THE HUNGARIAN FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY**

US/HUN/92/195

Republic of Hungary

REPORT*
on the Assessment and Selection of
Manufacturing Units for Transferring
High Quality Footwear Manufacturing Technology

*Prepared by Ferenc Schm  l,
UNIDO Backstopping Officer*

This document has been reproduced without formal editing.
It should be read together with the Report submitted by BALLY INTERNATIONAL.

The Hungarian footwear sector

The Hungarian footwear industry built up a fairly good *reputation* in all of Europe during the 1930's as a supplier of high-quality, hand-sewn (Goodyear welted) shoes marketed under the "Budapest style" brand. The semi-mechanized manufacturing units were nationalized in 1949, most of the smaller (manual) shoemakers were forced to form cooperatives and provide them with their (hand)tools and workshops. The factories were centralized, merged and decentralized several times between 1963 and 1989, according to the political or economic objectives of the centrally planned economy. The plants were developed into large-scale enterprises using completely mechanized - sometimes very advanced - technology. Some of the cooperatives only catered to the local demand (make to measure, orthopaedic footwear, repair services), but the majority of them achieved very high standards in mechanization and reached the size of small and medium State owned factories. Legally, however, they remained the property of the founders, whereby shares could be obtained by new employees after a certain length of employment and by the purchasing right of membership. The share of the cooperatives was 35 per cent of the total Hungarian shoe production. (This relative freedom was acknowledged by the Government by giving members the right to elect their general manager.) The total output of the Hungarian footwear industry grew to 46 million pairs of leather shoes in 1989. The main market for both State-owned and cooperative sectors was the former Soviet Union: exports reached 17 million pairs/year, while the supply to West Europe and North America was about 6 million pairs/year.

In spite of the orientation towards East Europe, Hungarian companies managed to develop direct relations with well-known European brands (e.g. ADIDAS, PUMA, SALAMANDER, ELEFANTENSCHUHE, ROCKPORT, MARK) doing job-work (especially in shoe uppers). These partners transferred a great deal of modern technology. Furthermore, most of the equipment installed in the manufacturing plants was purchased from recognized suppliers, such as PFAFF, ADLER, ALBEKO, SCHÖN, MOENUS, BIMA in the FRG, BUSM and INTERNATIONAL in the UK, BRUGGI, COMELZ, TORIELLI, CAMOGA, ELLEGI, CERIM in Italy, and ANVER and SUTEOU in France. Similarly, the main sources of auxiliary materials and chemicals were also in West Europe (e.g. BAYER, HENKEL, ELASTOCRAN, AVALON, SCHMELZ, FULLER). Several free-lance designers and marketing experts worked in Hungary in the 1980's.

The political changes started in 1988 made a substantial impact on the Hungarian economy on a whole. Manufacturing industries, developed mainly to cater to the Comecon market, experienced a very painful time by losing their customers virtually within one year. Due to the simplicity of products and large orders, these capacities could not be transferred into high quality manufacturers. The problem was complicated by the full liberalization of foreign trade which resulted in importing inexpensive, poor quality footwear for the local market at the same time that income and consequently the buying power of the local population decreased dramatically. The reorientation of manufacturing capacities towards the extremely competitive European market was further handicapped by high inflation and interest rates on the Hungarian money market. The result was that the total output of the Hungarian footwear manufacturing industry dropped to 16 million pairs in 1992, although a considerable amount of shoe uppers were produced for various European companies with reputable brand names.

The privatization process started with the recognition of cooperatives as private companies, where the shareholders are members - either those who established the cooperative and/or those who acquired membership. Large shoe factories have been split into small units and some of the shares given to the employees, although numerous shares are still with the Government. Several companies have been sold to foreign entrepreneurs (e.g. MARK, SALAMANDER, ROCKPORT have purchased complete plants.) At the same time Hungarian entrepreneurs - many of them former employees of State-owned factories - started private operations by building new plants and/or purchasing some of the equipment not used by the factories. The new companies have

some problems in collecting their dues from local and foreign trading partners and they are struggling with the fairly high inflation (about 20 per cent in 1993) and interest rates (nearly 30 per cent).

The main problems the Hungarian footwear manufacturing sector is facing today may be summarized as follows:

- a) *marketing constraints* because of underdeveloped marketing intelligence, certain protectionism (especially in EEC), absence of established Hungarian brand names, underdeveloped public relations activities;
- b) *uncertain financial position* resulting from high inflation, difficulties in obtaining credit facilities, unsatisfactory payment methods of local partners;
- c) *limited working capital* (this is one of the main reasons why Hungarian companies prefer job-work when the cost of materials are borne by foreign partners);
- d) *relatively high social costs* and a rather rigid taxation system;
- e) *losing technical, middle-management staff* in order to save production and/or overhead costs;
- f) factory managers have very limited experience in marketing, range building, product development and financial control of production;
- g) *short runs* compared to the older practice based on the trading with other Comecon countries;
- h) *lack of protection* against - in many cases unfair - competition with imported footwear.

Observers, as well as those participating in the Hungarian footwear trade, share the opinion that the above-mentioned problems, together with the loss of exports to the former Soviet Union, led to the acute shrinkage of the Hungarian footwear industry. While the production of leather shoes reached 45 million pairs in 1988, the present total output is estimated at 16 million pairs/year. The *number of companies* was 78, of which 6 State-owned factories delivered 60 per cent of total production in the 1980's. The overall number of manufacturers is probably unchanged, but due to the substantial decrease of the footwear output, they are much smaller than before.

Despite the serious difficulties, the Hungarian footwear sector also features some promising characteristics. All foreign analysts agree to the following positive points:

- a) *direct labour* is well-educated and skilled, *managerial staff* has a strong technical background and experience;
- b) plants are normally *well-equipped*, i.e. they are fully mechanized, although due to the present shortage of funds, the use of most modern technology, such as CAD systems, rink systems, etc. is rather limited;
- c) the *industrial infrastructure* is adequate as four tanneries, a plastic shoe last manufacturing unit, several unit sole manufacturers operate in the country, almost all components, auxiliary materials and equipment can be imported freely;
- d) the local *professional education system* includes several vocational training schools, colleges and a high-level polytechnical school (theoretically) providing well-trained people;
- e) the Hungarian leather and shoe industries have established and maintained good relationships with suppliers and trade organizations, not only in West Europe, but also in North America;
- f) Hungary is located close to the import customer markets, which provides a good opportunity to supply fashion sensitive goods within the required time-frame;
- g) the Hungarian currency is convertible (HUF 1 = US\$ 82), foreign investors can exchange their profits into any hard currency and transfer it to any part of the world without limitations.

Production costs are considerably lower in Hungary than in highly industrialized countries, which is mainly due to the lower wage level.

The Hungarian leather related trade has an organized *institutional framework*. In addition to the above-mentioned training facilities there is a well equipped and experienced quality control laboratory, staffed with highly educated personnel (BIMEO),¹ three professional associations, a scientific society (member of I.U.L.C.S. and U.I.T.I.C. - the international associations of leather chemists and footwear technologists respectively), an interesting monthly journal published with a circulation of 800 copies (*Bőr- és Cipőtechnika*) - all self-financed, i.e. they receive no support from the Government. An international leather and shoe fair is organized in Budapest every March and September.

Selection criteria for technical assistance

Following the request received from the Government of Hungary, UNIDO formulated a *technical assistance project* aiming at improving the quality of footwear produced in selected plants and introducing a total quality control and management system to the local shoe industry. Through the envisaged programme, appropriate technology of high quality fashion and comfort footwear would be transferred from reputable and experienced sources in Europe, if suitable private pilot companies were identified in Hungary. It was decided that the project should be implemented in two phases. The first phase was to assess local conditions and select companies for transferring the technology. Based on this, direct assistance would be provided to three plants. The implementation of the second phase is subject to the findings of the first phase: if suitable and viable counterpart companies are identified, assistance will be provided.

The following main criteria were defined for selecting Hungarian shoe manufacturing companies:

- a) the assisted plants should be run by private (privatized) companies;
- b) the management of the plants should be capable of absorbing and implementing the technical assistance;
- c) the recipient companies should be technically and economically viable;
- d) the assisted companies should be open to other Hungarian shoe manufacturers and cooperate in disseminating the technical know-how received.

Beside the set, basic criteria, a few additional requirements have been set up by UNIDO and the HUNGARIAN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE (HMIT):

- a) the recipient companies will be responsible for providing materials and other inputs required for implementing high quality footwear manufacturing technology;
- b) the plants should well-equipped and staffed and should have adequate technical infrastructure;
- c) companies which already have long-term commercial or technical cooperation with, or which are owned by (even if only partially), foreign partners should not be selected;
- d) companies operating in regions suffering from high unemployment (e.g. Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg) should be given priority when the selection is made;
- e) the local staff should be able to communicate in English and/or German.

¹BIMEO TRADING AND RESEARCH LTD. (Bőripari Minőséggellenőrző Osztály) is the central quality control laboratory for the Hungarian leather and allied industries. It is a fully privatized, limited company owned by some Hungarian tanneries, leather products factories, local component and material suppliers, as well as by the employees themselves.

BIMEO was selected by HMIT as the local counterpart agency to implement the total quality control and management system at the sectoral level. At the same time, BIMEO was requested to cooperate with UNIDO staff members, experts and contractors in implementing the project.

HMIT announced the envisaged technical assistance project opportunity to the local industry and asked for applications from private manufacturers by circulating a letter of invitation which explained the objectives and expected outputs of the project. The tender was also published in the Hungarian leather and shoe magazine.

UNIDO contracted BALLY INTERNATIONAL², Switzerland, to assess the capabilities of the Hungarian footwear industry sector by visiting institutions and preselected companies and recommending or rejecting the implementation of the second phase of the UNIDO project.

Altogether seventeen applications were received. BIMEO, together with HMIT, made the preselection in accordance with the set criteria and information collected through previous contacts and visits made to each company. As a result, twelve companies were proposed for inclusion into the assessment phase. This list was narrowed down to nine during discussions held with BALLY and UNIDO representatives, by eliminating those companies which are not yet fully privatized.

Assessment of manufacturing units

The nine preselected companies, which are scattered all over Hungary, were visited by a four-member team made up of representatives from UNIDO HEADQUARTERS, BALLY INTERNATIONAL and BIMEO. The main technical parameters of these plants are summarized in the attached table.³ A detailed description of the companies (including BIMEO) including an assessment, can be found the contractors report.

All nine companies visited make casual, comfort and fashion footwear including sandals and boots. The technology used is the conventional cemented (stuck on) method. In the past some of them produced Italian-type moccasins (RECORD, ROBERT, BER-FER, ZSIGMOND) and the California or slip-lasted construction (ROBERT).

The minimum wage is controlled by the Government: in April 1993 it was HUF 9,000/month. Most of the plants use a piece-work wage system and provide a premium for quality work. Wages varied from HUF 13,000/month to HUF 55,000/month for skilled operators. Ten per cent of all employees gross salary is deducted for the pension fund and 2 per cent for the unemployment benefit fund. According to the Hungarian income tax system, no tax is paid if the income is below HUF 120,000/year; however, the maximum tax payable is 40 per cent of the annual income. Payment conditions do not differ for men or women.

The manufacturing plants employ primarily (70-80 per cent) skilled workers who completed the three year vocational training school. Middle-management staff normally have a diploma from secondary technical or economic schools or a degree from the local polytechnical school (B.Sc.Tech.) or technical/economic university (M.Sc.). The share of women employed in Hungarian shoe factories is above 50 per cent.

²BALLY has carried out several similar evaluations and transferred technology through UNIDO projects in various developing countries.

³On the table the companies are shown in the order they were visited.

Most of the companies visited have a *pattern engineering* department and skilled pattern cutters. Pattern grading is done with Linham-type pantographs - either within the factory or at the nearest company under subcontract. Only one of the visited plants had a CAD system installed (Lectra at ROBERT). As styles are either based on trends published in international fashion magazines or ideas submitted by (foreign) customers, no real creative designing is done at the plant level. Range building is made for two seasons, although every manufacturer is ready to make special collections, if the clients require it. Due to limitations of working capital and knowledge, Hungarian factories do not pay sufficient attention to advertisement and public relations.

The quality control systems implemented in Hungary consist of testing basic and auxiliary materials, and inspecting work in progress (especially cut components). The ISO 9000 family of international standards were translated and issued by the HUNGARIAN STANDARD BUREAU (MSZH) and BIMEO was certified as the authorized laboratory for the leather and footwear trade. However, the *Total Quality Control* concept has not yet been implemented in the Hungarian footwear industry.

Some of the preselected shoe factories have their own *retail* shop, usually next to their plant or headquarters. Hungarian manufacturers channel most of their products through retail outlets or agents as the wholesalers have proven to be inefficient in distributing footwear on the local market. Export partners are usually shoe manufacturers doing job-work under their own brand name in Hungary - sometimes not indicating the place of production on the products and/or the packaging.

Recommendations

The Hungarian footwear industry has a comparative advantage and potential for producing high quality fashion and comfort footwear - both for local and export markets. Based on the above analysis it is strongly recommended to launch the second phase of the project and provide direct technical assistance to the following companies:

ALBA, Székesfehérvár	ladies' shoes
BER-FER, Rakamaz	men's shoes
RECORD, Szeged	comfort footwear

If for any (unforeseen) reason one of the above companies is unable to participate in the project, PANNONIA in Nagykanizsa and ROBERT in Szombathely may be considered as replacements.

All the above-mentioned five companies showed keen interest in receiving technical assistance. They have appropriate plants and equipment, their economic condition - for Hungarian standards - is acceptably stable. The management is aware of the contribution (in kind) to be provided by them for the implementation of the project. The companies declared their willingness to receive visitors from other Hungarian shoe factories and to actively participate in disseminating the know-how received within Hungary.¹ Every factory is fully privatized, none has Government shares.

BIMEO is well-equipped and its staff well-qualified to implement the *Total Quality Control* component of the project. Moreover BIMEO would be of assistance to the contractor in supervising preparatory and implementation activities when the latter's experts are not in the field.

HUN92195.R1

¹HMIT requested all selected companies to commit themselves to this effect in writing.

Characteristics of the visited Hungarian shoe factories

	RESCSE	MODINNO	PINNA	RÓBERT	AJY	KÉKES	GÖRPE	ZSIGMUND	MOLTAN
Location	Siófok	Pécs	Nagykanizsa	Szombathely	Siófok Tapolca	Gyöngyös	Eger	Tata	Budapest
Ownership	cooper.	private	cooper.	cooper.	cooper.	cooper.	private	private	private
Product	men's youths	ladies, men's	men's, ladies	men's, ladies	ladies	children, skating	children, skating	ladies	ladies
New styles/seasons	100	25		75	100	20	30		20
Production (pairs/day)	600	200	1,000	400	600	400	500	300	600
Ex-factory price (HUF)	1,900 2,200	1,200 1,500	600 1,200	1,200 2,000	1,800 2,800	800 1,300	1,350	1,500 2,300	700 1,200
Markets	H,R	H,G,A	H,G	H,A	H	H,A,I	H,U	H	H,G
Direct labor	B	41	205	90	280	80	51	70	60
Staff	14	9	25	30	26	20	21	15	20
Material costs	60-70% of the ex-factory price								
Labour costs	10-15% of the ex-factory price								
Wholesale price	ex-factory price * 1.5								
Retail price	ex-factory price * 2.2								
Value added tax	25% (since 1989)								
Working days/week	5								
Working hours/day	8								
Social costs	54% on wages/salaries (paid by employers)								

Remarks: H - Hungary, R - Russia, G - Germany, A - Austria, I - Italy, U - Ukraine

Cooper. = owners are the employees, Private = owned by 1-3 entrepreneurs (normally they are top managers)



BIMEO GmbH für Prüfung und Forschung
in der Leder- und Lederverarbeitenden Industrien

ISTVÁN SZABÓ

Baross u. 52.
H-1047 Budapest,
HUNGARY

Telefon: (36-1)169-1058, 169-6500
Telex: 22-44-97
Fax: (361)169-6193

KÁLMÁN FEKETE
*Nationalpräsident
Wissenschaftlicher Beirat*

Privateadresse:
1136 Budapest
Rajk László u. 19.
Telefon: 121-945

Forschungs- und Entwicklungsinstitut
für die Leder- und Schuhindustrie
1047 Budapest, Pukai János u. 43.
Telefon 696-500
Telex: 22-6497 buni

DIE "BIMEO" GMBH STELLT SICH VOR

Die Abteilung für die Gütekontrolle der Leder- und Lederverarbeitenden Industrie /BIMEO/ - die seit 1953 in Rahmen des Forschungs- und Entwicklungsunternehmen der Leder- und Schuhindustrie /BCK/ und derer Rechtsvorgänger fungionierte - ab 1. Februar 1992 sich auf dem Namen

"BIMEO" GmbH
für Prüfung und Forschung
in der Leder- und Lederverarbeitenden Industrien,
gekürzt
"BIMEO" GmbH

betätigt.

Die am derselben Standort, mit dem vorherigen Instruments- und Gerätspark funktionierende "BIMEO" GmbH wurde von dem BCK, von 9 verschiedenen Leder- und Schuhfabriken und von einigen Privatpersonen gegründet. Die vorgesetzte Ziele der Begründer waren, dass die Gesellschaft an der breiten Tätigkeitsskala der Leder- und lederverarbeitenden Industrie funktionieren, als ein Vertretungs- und Koordinationsaufgaben unternehmende Prüfungs-, Dienstleistungs- und Entwicklungsinstitut tätig wäre.

Die "BIMEO" GmbH betätigt sich gewinnorientiert, das Profil und die Tradition des früheren BIMEO-s annehmend mit einem zu den jeweiligen Anforderungen der der Produktions- und Handelsunternehmen elastisch anpassende Produktionskreis und Organisation.

Die wichtigste Tätigkeitbereiche der "BIMEO" GmbH sind die folgende:

- Forschung und Entwicklung /in technisch-technologischen Problemen und Unterstützung der Industrie in der Lösung seiner Qualitäts- und Umweltschutz-Fragen/.
- Dienstleistung in technischen, organisatorischen, informations und fachlichen Themenkreisen; Versehen des Dienstes von Vertretungen
- Tätigkeit in dem ungarischen Normen-System /MSZ/, als akkreditiertes Laboratorium /Prüfung, Qualifizierung von Produkten und Unternehmen, Aufsichtskontrolle bzw. Aufsichtsdienst/.
- Tätigkeit als Normenzentrum des Industriezweiges /Normalisierung, Teilnehmen in Ausarbeiten der Normensystemen/.

Gerätspark

Die GmbH - vereinigend die Geräte und die geistliche Kapazität der ehemaligen Chemischen Entwicklungsabteilung und Qualitätsprüfungsabteilung

Der traditionelle Gerätspark der "BIMEO" GmbH

Benennung der Gerätsgruppe	Vorgesehene Prüfungen
Zerreissmaschine /Instron, Textenser/ mit verschiedenen Ergänzungen	Für die verschiedene Festigkeits- Deformations-, Adhäsionsprüfungen usw. der Materialien und Produkten der Branche
Lastometer /104, 190/	Für die Prüfung der Narbendehnungs- fähigkeit der Leder
Stands- und Härteprüferäte /Frank, English, Deflektometer, Shore, A, D, DVM, Werner-Moser, Charpy, usw./	Für die Prüfung der Weichheit, Härte und Deformationsneigung von Ober- und Unterleder, verschiedener Kunststoffe
Desma-Dinamometer	Für die Prüfung der Spitzenverstärkung
Flexometer /Bally, Satra, Flexre sistometer/	Für die Prüfung der Biegefestigkeit der Schafts- und Innenstoffen in ver- schiedenen Bedingungen
Sohlen-Biegegaräte /Bennewart, Satra, De Mattia/	Für die Prüfung der Biegefestigkeit der Sohlen und anderer Unterteilstoffe
Reibechtheitsprüferäte /Unites ter, Veslic, Satra, Rubtester, Martindale/	Für die Prüfung der Farb-, Reib- und Bügelechtheit der Schafts- und Innen- stoffen
Abriebprüfmaschinen /Schopper, Bennewart/	Für die Prüfung der Abriebfestigkeit der Sohlen und Schuhflecken
Xenotest, Quarz	Für die Prüfung der Lichtechntheit
Prüfgeräte der hygienischen Ei- genschaften /CTC Permeabilimetre, Freundlich, Wärmeisolie- rungs- und Luftp durchlässig- keitsmessgerät/	Für die Prüfung der Luft- und Was- serdampfdurchlässigkeit und Wasser- dampfaufnahme bzw. wärmeisolierende Eigenschaften der Schaftmaterialien
Prüfgeräte für die Wasserdicht- heit /Penetrometer, Permeome- ter, Lederer-Biegegerät, Tra- hysecumeter/	Für die Prüfung der Schaftmateriali- en, Ledersohlen und Schuhen in stati- schen und dynamischen Bedingungen
Klima-Gerät	Für die Konditionierung von ver- schiedenen Stoffen für die Prüfung in einem normalen Luftraum
Thermostate, Trockenschränke, Kühlkammer	Für verschiedene Alterungsprüfungen
Sonstige Zielgeräte, analytische und Hilfsgeräte: Prüfungsgerät für die Reissverschlüsse und Schnürriemen, Gerät für die dynamische Prüfung der Nähte, Schleif- und Pressmaschinen, Gerät für die Aktivierung, verschiedene Waagen, Mikroskope, Dickenmesser, UV-VIS Spektrophotometer, Schüttelmaschinen, Stanzmaschine, Schrumpfungstemperaturmesser, pH-Messer, Refraktometer, Titrimeter und Viscosimeter, Flammpunktsprüfer, Soxhlett-Apparat, biologische und Ultrathermostat, Aquachek, Kjeldahl- und Parnass-Wagner- Apparat, potentiometrischer Analisator, usw.	

des BCK-s - beschäftigt sich im wesentlichen Masse mit Forschung und Entwicklung der Leder- und lederverarbeitenden Industrien, mit den Problemen des Umweltschutzes /Abwasser- und Abfallbehandlung/ und mit Prüfungs-methodik von diesen.

Die Voraussetzung einer Forschung+Entwicklung und Prüfungskundendienst von hohem Niveau ist die moderne Instrumentenausrüstung. Den früheren - - die qualitätsprüfende Bedürfe der Industrie völlig vorsehenden - - standarde Instrumente enthaltenen Gerätspark /siehe Tabelle/ könnten wir vor einigen Jahren mit einer Unterstützung der Weltbank mit solchem Geräten ergänzen, mit welchem die "BIMBO" GmbH mit den ähnlichen west-europäischen Prüfungs- und Entwicklungslaboratoriumen Schritt halten kann. Aus diesen Geräten sind die folgende zu erwähnen:

- Atomabsorptiver Spektrophotometer /Philips Erzeugniss/
- Kapillar-Gaschromatograph und Curie-Punkt Pirolisator /Anglia Instrument Erzeugniss/
- Fourier-Transformations Infrarot Spektrophotometer /Nicolet Erzeug-niss/
- Flüssigkeitschromatograph /Labor MIM Erzeugni:s/.

Tätigkeit in Forschungs- und Entwicklungsgebiete

Unsere, mit dem obengenannten Gerätspark "unterstützte" F+E Kapazität ist an mehreren Gebieten anwendbar.

Wir können die bei den verschiedenen Technologien abspielende Reaktionen mit grosser Empfindlichkeit mit der Hilfe der Materialprüfungsgeräte folgen. Wir sind fähig mit der Verwendung von diesen Geräten auch die Identitäten oder die Unterschiede der Stoffzusammensetzung nachzuweisen, was einen guten Dienst bei der Entscheidung der komplizierten Qualitäts-diskussionen erweisen kann.

Wir haben entsprechende Erfahrungen und Ergebnisse in der Entwicklung von mehreren Teilprozessen der Lederherstellung. Um die Einzelheiten nicht zu erwähnen wollen, wir nun anführen: die konventionelle und moderne Verfahren der Hautkonservierung; die Ergebnisse in den Gebieten der Ent-wicklung der Gerbung und Gerbstoffen, mit besonderer Hinsicht an die Verminderung des Chromgehaltes der Abfälle und Restbrühen; die ganz neu-artige Messung der elektrischen Oberflächenpotential der Faser und die Prüfung der elastischen und plastischen Deformation der Leder.

Die "BIMEO" GmbH beschäftigt sich schon lange sehr intensiv mit jedem Teil des Problemenkreises der Umweltschutzung: die Fachliteratur über die "reine Technologien" und über die Prüfungs- und Behandlungsmethoden der Abwässer und der Abfälle ist kontinuerlich gesammelt. Es sind einige, von uns entwickelte neue Verfahren in der Industrie eingeführt.

Dienstleistungen

Die "BIMEO" GmbH betätigt sich als Grunddienstleistung für die Leder- und Schuhindustrie eine "Technische Sachverständige Basis" auch.

Die "BIMEO" GmbH registriert und periodisch summiert in Rahmen dieser Tätigkeit in ganzem Land den Umsatz der hergestellten Waren und der verwendeten Materialien; Sie publiziert kontinuerliche Informationen von den wichtigen, in den Qualitäts- und Umweltschutzfragen zur Kenntnis gelangten nützlichen Anmerkungen. Halbjährlich ist bei der "BIMEO" GmbH ein Informationstag organisiert, an welchem kurze Referaten gehalten und in Rahmen von einem Erfahrungsaustausch die wichtigste technische, organisatorische, Marketing-, juristische und sonstige Fragen besprochen sind. Monatlich zweimal funktioniert eine kostenlose Beratungsdienst.

Für die Mitglieder der Basis ist möglich zu den nachfolgenden "Typus-Dienstleistungen" begünstigt kommen zu können.

- **Qualitätsprüfungen.** Gutachtung von Materialien und verkauften Waren. Beurteilung von Reklamationen.
- **Qualifikation** der gekauften Maschinen und Geräten vorwiegend von der Hinsicht der Arbeitsschutzes und Sicherheitstechnik.
- Aufhebung der Qualitätsprobleme. Anwendungstechnologische Dienstleistungen nach konkreten Wünsche.
- Zusammensetzung und kontinuerliche Ergänzung von "Material-Kataster und "Qualitäts-Direktiven".
- Monatlich Inhaltverzeichnis von den wichtigsten Informationen der ausländischen Fachzeitschriften. Zusammenfassung der nach dem Wunsch der Auftraggeber gewählten Artikeln oder kurze Referate von denen.
- Entwicklung der Qualitätssicherung-Systemen. Bestimmung des technisch-qualitätsmässigen Niveaus von Produkten. Produktionskontrolle. Analyse und Bewertung der Reklamationen. Produktionsaufsicht.
- Vorbereitung der Unternehmen an den Betrieb nach ISO 9000.
- **Warentesten.** Organisation und Auswertung von Trageversuchen.
- Prozesskontrolle für die Sicherung und Erreichung eines bestimmten Qualitätsniveaus mit nötiger Häufigkeit und Strengegrad, usw.

Die "BIMEO" GmbH will also zwischen den neuen in Ungarn wirtschaftlichen Bedingungen mit seiner kleiner aber elastischer Organisation die frühere komplexe, vertikale Methodik in der Richtung der Qualität+Umweltschutz unternehmen.

Bemutatkozik a „BIMEO” Kft.

A Bőripari Minőségellenőrző Osztály (BIMEO) – amely 1953 óta a Bőr- és Cipőipari Kutató-Fejlesztő Vállalat és jogelödöket keretében működött – 1992. február 1-jétől

BIMEO Vizsgáló és Kutató-sejlesztő Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság,

röviden
„BIMEO” Kft.

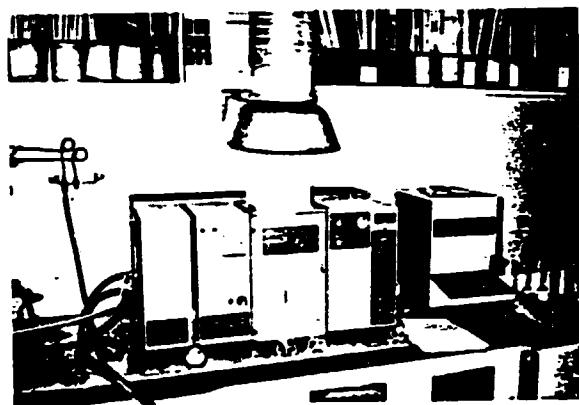
néven tevékenykedik.

A változatlan telephelyen, a korábbi műszer- és eszközparkkal üzemelő „BIMEO” Kft.-a BCK, 9 bőr- és cipőipari céggel, továbbá természetes személyek alapították. Az alapítók azt a célt tüzték a Kft. elő, hogy az a bőr- és bőrfeldolgozóipari szakma széles tevékenységi skálán működni tudó, igény esetén képviseleti, koordinációs feladataira is vállalkozó vizsgáló, szakértő, szolgáltató, problémamegoldó és fejlesztő intézetének szerepét töltse be.

A társaság a korábbi BIMEO profilját és hagyományait felvállalva, a termelő és a kereskedelmi cégek mindenkorban érvényben lévő jogi rendszereihez rucalmásan alkalmazkodó tevékenységi körrrel és szervezettel, nyereségorientálisan működik.

A „BIMEO” Kft. főbb tevékenységi területei:

- kutatás-fejlesztési tevékenység (technológiai-technikai, minőségi és környezetvédelmi kérdésekben);
 - műszaki-szakértési-szervezési-információs szolgáltatások, képziseletek ellátása;
 - az MSZ-rendszerben akkreditált laboratóriumként való működés (vizsgálat, termék- és vállalatminősítés, felügyeleti ellenőrzés);
 - ágazati szabványszolgálatként való működés (szakmai szabványosítás, minőségügyi kérdések szabályozásában, minőségügyi rendszerek kialakításában való részvétel).



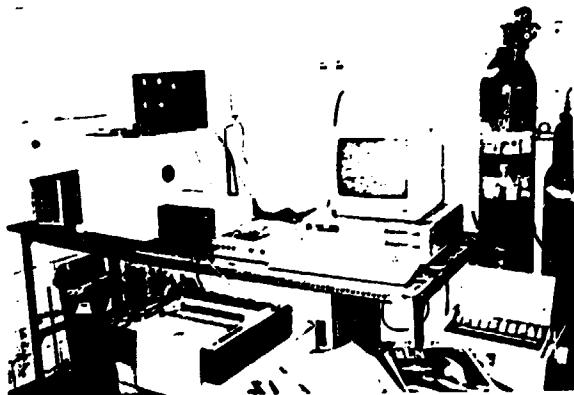
Azomabszorpcios spektroszófométer

Műszerpark

A Kft. – egyesítve a BCK korábbi Kémiai-sejlesztési osztályának, valamint a BIMEO (Minőségellenőrzési osztály) eszközeit és szellemi kapacitását – működésének jelentős részét teszi ki a bőr- és hőfeldolgozóipari, a környezetvédelmi (szennyvíz- és hulladékkezelési), valamint vizsgálati metodika, a kutatási és fejlesztési tevékenység.

A magas színvonalú kutatás-fejlesztésnek és a mérési-vizsgálati szolgáltatásnak egyaránt feltétele a korszerű műszerezettség. A korábbi – a szakma minőségvizsgálati igényeit teljeskörűen lefedő standard kémiai és fizikai vizsgáló berendezésből álló – eszközpártot (lásd táblázat) néhány évvel ezelőtt világbanki kölcsönnel támogatott beruházásból több olyan műszerrrel sikerült kiegészíteni, amelyek révén a „BIMEO” Klt. lépést tud tartani a hasonló profilú nyugat-európai vizsgáló és fejlesztő laboratóriumokkal. Ezen műszerekről röviden külön is szóunk.

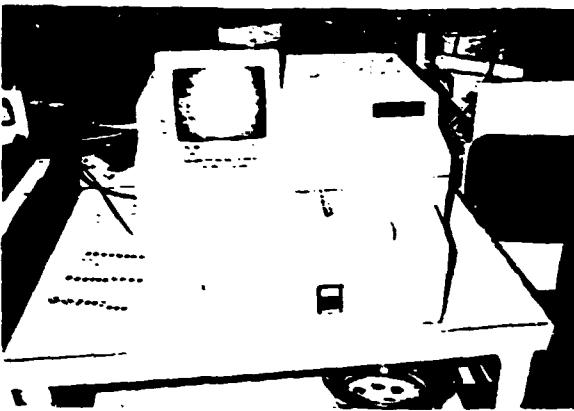
Philips gyártmányú, lángba porlasztós tecbnikával működő atomabszorpcióss spektroszotométert használunk mintegy 20 különböző sémion (melyek között kiemelt helyet foglal el a környezetvéddők céltáblája, a króm) nagy érzékenységű kimutatására és mennyiségi meghatározására bármely folyadékóból vagy szilárd anyagból.



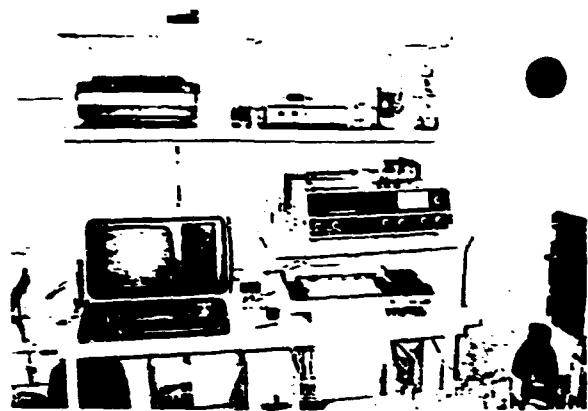
Gázkromatográf Curie-pont pirolizálárral

tográf segítségével igen kis mennyiségű illékony, vagy könnyen illékonnyá tehető szerves anyagot tudunk kимutatni gázokból, gőzökбől (pl. levegőből is), folyadékokból vagy szilárd anyagokból. A gázkromatográf számára közönségesen „láthatatlan”, nem illékony szilárd anyagokat (pl. müanyagokat) igen gyors hevítés segítségével (az ún. Curie-pont pirolizátorban) kisobb, illékony molekulákká tördejük, melyeket azután a gázkromatográf érzékelni tud.

Az anyagok összetételeről, szerkezetéről igen sokat



Infravörös spektrometerek



Folyadékkromatograf

árul el az infravörös színképek, vagyis az, hogy melyik hullámhosszú infravörös fény sugarát minden mértékben nyelik el. Ezt egy nagysebességű számítógép és egy érzékeny optika társításával előállított, Nicolet (USA) gyártmányú Fourier-transzformációs infravörös spektrofotometterrel tudjuk vizsgálni. A készülék nem csak a szokásos módon, vagyis a mintán áthaladó fény sugár, hanem a folyadék, vagy szilárd halmazállapotú minta felületéről visszavert fény sugár elemzésére is használható. Így olyan, bagyományos spektrofotométeres vizsgálatra alkalmatlan minták színképét is könnyedén, rönszelás-

mentesen megmérhetjük, mint egy bődarab felületén elhelyezkedő kikészítőréteg. A színképből „ránézésre” megmondható, milyen polimer képezi a réteg kötőanyagát, s a felső rétegeket egymás után eltávolítva akár mélységen is elemzhetjük a mikroszkopikus vastagságú bevonatokat.

Labor MIM gyártmányú folyadékkromatográfán válogatjuk szét igen nagy pontossággal a vízben vagy oldószerekben oldott különséle (kis)molekulákat, melyek mennyiséget egy beépített UV spektrofotométer segítségével méri a berendezés.

A „BIMEQ” Kft. ún. bagyományos műszerparkja

<i>A berendezéscsoport elnevezése</i>	<i>Előirányzható vizsgálatok</i>
Szakítógepek (Instron, Textenser) különböző kiegészítő feltételikkal	bőr-, műbőr-, textil- és műanyagok, kellékek, alkatrészek, kész lábbelik különböző szilárdsági, deformációs, adheziós stb. vizsgálatára
Lastométerek (104, 190)	hőrók barkarepedési hajlamának vizsgálatára
Feszességs- és és keménysegvizsgáló berendezések (Frank, English, lehajlásmerő, Shore A, D, DVM, Werner-Moser, Charpy stb.)	felső- és alsórészanyagok, különböző műanyagok puhaságának, keménysegének, deformációs hajlamának vizsgálatára
Desna dinamométer	lábbelik orrfelerősítési szilárdságának vizsgálatára
Flexométerek (Bally, Satra, Flexresistometer)	felsőréssz- és belső alkatrésszanyagok különböző körülmenye közötti tartós hajlóhatásállóságának vizsgálatára
Dörzsöllőság vizsgáló berendezések (Unister, Vestic, Satra, Rubtester, Martindale)	bőr-, műbőr-, textil- és belső alkatrésszanyagok szintartásábanak, dörzsöllőságának, vasalhatóságának vizsgálatára
Talphajlótagató berendezések (Bennewart, Satra, De-Mattia)	talpnyagok, alsóréssz-szerkezetek tartós hajlóhatásállóságának vizsgálatára
Koptató berendezések (Schopper, Bennewart)	talpnyagok, formatalpak, jámfoltok kopásállóságának vizsgálatára
Xenotest, kvarc	fényvállóság vizsgálatára
Higiénia vizsgálóberendezések (CTC Permeabilitometre, Freudlich, hőszigetelés vizsgáló, légtáteresztségi mérő stb.)	felsőrésszanyagok légi- és vizáteresztső, -selvényi képessegének, hőszigetelő tulajdonságának vizsgálatára
Vízállóság vizsgáló berendezések (Penetrométer, Transhydrométer, Léderer-hajlótagató, Irachysecumeter)	felsőrésszanyagok, hőtalpak, készláhhelik statikus és dinamikus körülmenvek közötti vizsgálatára
Klimaberendezés	különböző anyagok kondicionálására, vizsgálatok normal légtérben történő végzésére
Termosztátorok, száritászekrények, hűtőkamra	különböző öregítési vizsgálatok, normal klimatol ellenőrzésben végzendő vizsgálatok céljára
Egyéb célműszerek, kiscigítő és analitikai berendezések, lepítő és cipőfűző vizsgáló, dinamikus varratvizsgáló berendezés, csiszoló- és présgepek, aktiváló berendezés, lára- és analitikai mérlegek, vastagságmerők, mikroszkópok, UV-VIS spektrofotométer, rázógepek, csaközögép, zsugorodáspontmerő, pál-mérők, törmelőmérők, utnmérők és viszkoziméterek, lohbanáspontról mérők, Sohxlett-extraháló, biológiai és ultratermosztát, Aquachek, Kjeldahl-rönszoló, Parnass-Wagner, univerzalis potenciometrikus analizátor stb.	

Kutatás-fejlesztési tevékenység

A fentemlített műszerparkkal „megtámadott” K+F kapacitásunk számos területen alkalmazható.

A különböző technológiák során végreheményt folyamatokat nagy érzékenységgel tudjuk követni a műszeres analitikai technikák segítségevel. Ugyanezek révén igen finom anyagosszetzettsébeli azonosítások, ill. különbségek kimutatására is képesek vagyunk, amely jó szolgálatot tehet hagyott minőségi viták eldöntésében.

A bőrgyártás számos részfolyamatának lejárásában rendelkezünk tapasztalattal és eredményekkel. A részletek említése nélkül csak felsoroljuk a nyersbőr konzerválás, bagyományos és új módszereit, a bőrtelláras enzimek kiviteli módjait, a cserzs és a cserzőanyagok kilejtetésére területén elérte eredményeinket, különös tekintettel a bőrök és a szennyvizek/bulladékok króm-tartalmának csökkenetére irányuló munkákat, valamint a rostok felületi elektromos potenciáljának méréseivel, továbbá a bőrök rugalmass és plasztikus deformációjával kapcsolatos úttörő vizsgálatainkat. Az e munkák során felhalmozott ismertek jól támogatják a célna orientált gyakorlatias fejlesztő munkát és nagyon hatékonyá teszik a technikai problémák gyors megoldására irányuló tevékenységet.

A bőrgyártó és -feldolgozó iparok fő gondja ma a környezetszennyezés. A BIMEO bosszú ideje intenzíven foglalkozik e problémákról minden részével: folyamatosan gyűjtiuk a „tisza” technológiákkal, a szennyvizek és bulladékok vizsgálati és kezelési eljárásaival kapcsolatos technikai irodalmat. Magunk is fejlesztünk új módszereket, továbbá, mint akkreditált laboratórium, vizsgálati megbízásokat teljesítünk szennyvizek és hulladékok összetételének, valamint kezelésükre szolgáló berendezések hatásfokának megállapításával kapcsolatban.

Szolgáltatási tevékenység

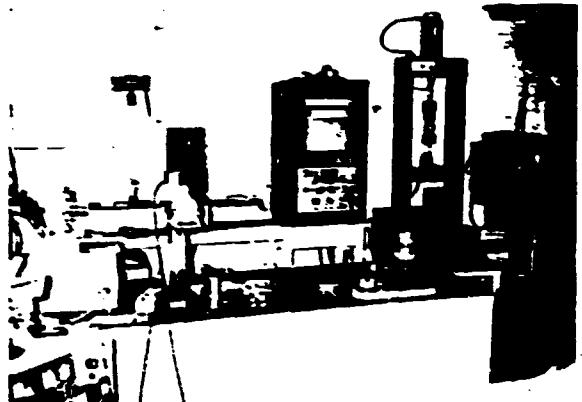
Alapszolgáltatásként a „BIMEO” Kft. a bőr- és cipőipari termelőegységek erre vállalkozó köre részére ún. műszaki-szakértési házist működtet.

Ennek keretében a „BIMEO” Kft. országos méretében a szakmában gyártott termékek, a felhasznált fő anyagok naturálíákban kifejezetten forgalmát nyilván tartja és periódikusan összesít.

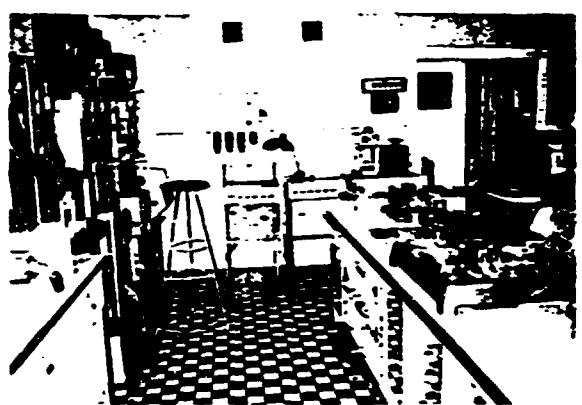
Folyamatosan információkat közöl a minőség és környezetvédelem vonatkozásában felmerülő, tudomására jutott, fontosnak minősülő tudnivalókról. Félévenként egy alkalommal információs napot rendez, melyen a szakmát érintő műszaki, szervezési, marketing, jogi és egyéb szabályozási kérdésekkel történő rövid beszámolót, tapasztalatescerét. Havonta két alkalommal – a bónap első és harmadik szerdáján – igénybe vevető ingyenes tanácsadó szolgálatot működtet. A fenti alapszolgáltatásokat a hárki által igénybe vevető alábbi típus-szolgáltatások egészítik ki, melyekhez a házis tagjai kedvezményesen juthatnak hozzá:

– Műszeres és érzékszervi minőségvizsgálatok, szakvéleményezés-szakértési fejlesztési stúdiumban, gyártás előtt, gyártásból vett, vagy értékesített termékből. Reklamációk elbírálása.

– A hatályos rendeleteknek és szabványoknak megfelelően a műszaki-szakértési, biztonságtechnikai és ergonomiai gépműködésre, az annak részét képező vállalat- és termék-



A kondicionált laboratórium egy részlete



A fizikai laboratórium egyes gépei

rendezések döntően műszaki-szakértési, műszaki-szempontból történő minősítése.

– A felmerülő, minőségihiányosságokban megnyilvánuló tervezési (pl. anyagmegválasztás) és technológiai (pl. ragasztás, kierősítés, kikészítés stb.) problémák kivizsgálása és – a lehetőségek függvényében – megszüntetése. Alkalmazástechnikai szolgáltatások konkrét igény szerint.

– „Minőségügyi Útmutató” vagy a Magyarországon gyártott felsőbőrökre, műbőrökre, textil felsőrészanyagokra, mindenféle bélésanyagra, közbélés és talpanyagra, formatalpakra vonatkozó anyagkalászter összeállítása, folyamatos kiegészítése, aktualizálása.

– A megbízó szakterületét érintő külföldi folyóiratokban megjelenő lényeges információkról (szakcikkek, egyéb műszaki-marketing információkról) bavonta cím-fordítás készítése, melyből Megbízó az általa megjelölt anyagokból rövid (8–15 soros) tartalmi kivonatot vagy 20–40 soros tömörítényt igényelhet; ezek súrgós batári-dővel történő elkészítése.

– A beszerzés, a gyártás és az értékesítés minőség szempontjából való jobb szabályozottságát szolgáló legkülönbséghibás munkák (minőséghizlalási rendszer, minőségellenőrzési rész-rendszer, minőségellenőrzés, teljes életciklus minőség szempontjából való végigkísérés, műszaki-minőségi színvonal megállapítása, gyártásközi ellenőrzés, fogyasztói reklamációk elemzése, értékelése, gyártásfelügyelet stb.) végzése.

– A vállalatok felkészítése az MSZ-rendszer szerinti működésre, az annak részét képező vállalat- és termék-



A „BIMEO” Kft. munkatársai (tőlök, balról jobbra: Hegedűs István, Dr. Munkács Gyula, Braun András, Tóth Gáborné, Dr. Demé István, Jenővári Judit, Szabó István, Dr. Kisszusi Tamásné, előtérben: Veres Lászlóné dr., Balogh Sándorné. S akik a képről hiányoznak: Fekete Kálmán, Kocsányi Kiss Ágnes, Suposné dr. Richter Teréz)

minősítés eljárási gyakorlatának alkalmazására az ISO 9000 figyelembevételével.

– A Megbízó által ajánlott vagy a kereskedőkkel közösen kiválasztott, meghatározott minőségszínvonalat megcélzó (esetleg márkaternékként forgalmazni szándékolt) termékekre vonatkozó műszaki-minőségügyi követelményrendszer kidolgozása, a termékek megfelelő vizsgálata, szakvéleményezése.

– A forgalmazásra kiválasztott termékek minőségére vonatkozó szerződési szempontok kidolgozása, továbbá az egyedi jegyeket magánviselő, differenciált kozelítési módozatú, a gyártást, a szükség szerinti átadás-átvételt segítő feltételek (pl. batárminták) meghatározása, elkészítése.

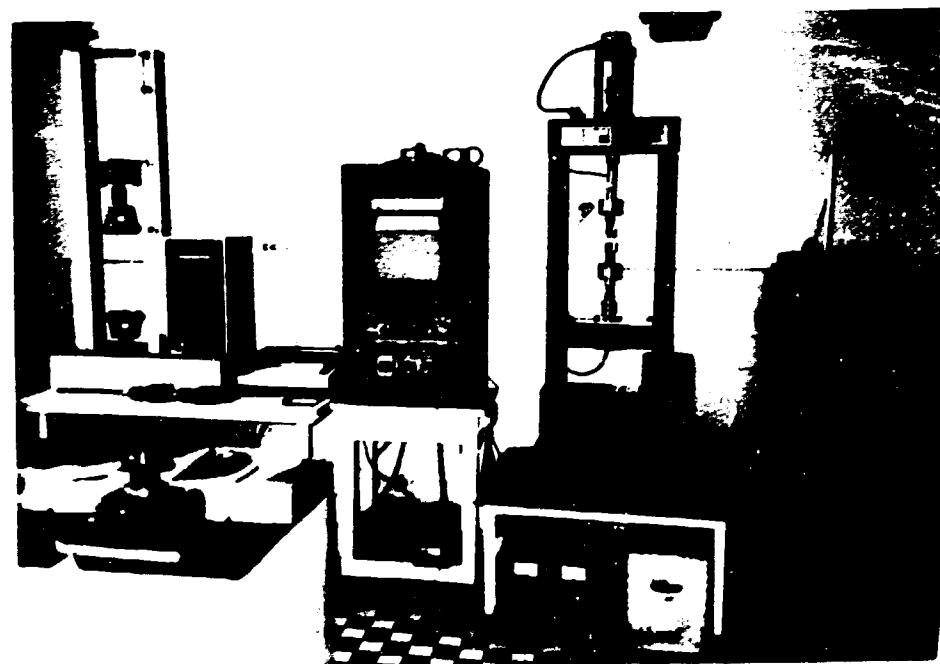
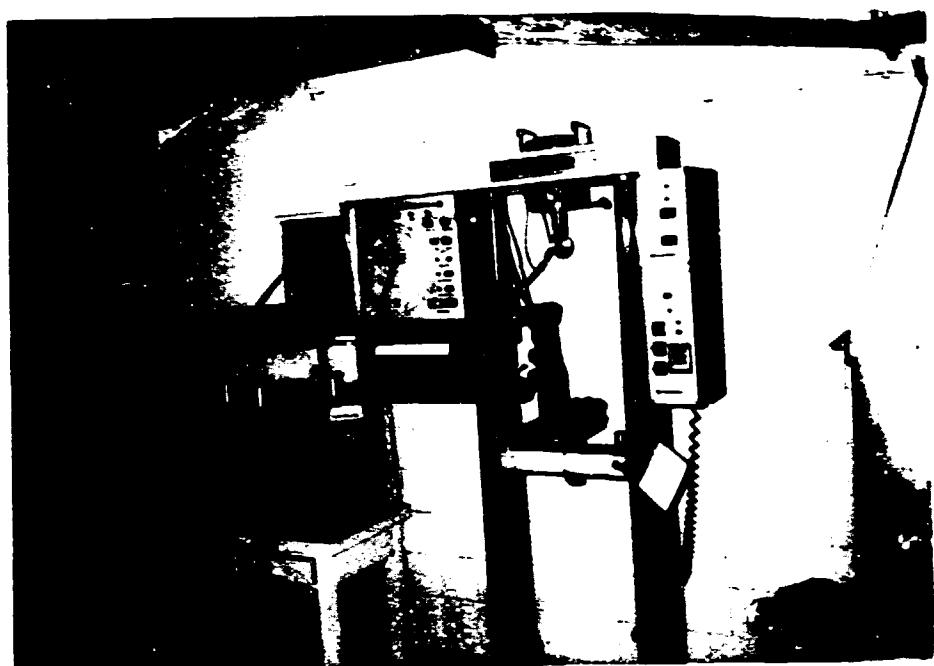
A „BIMEO” Kft. lehát az új gazdálkodási korúlmények között is – kisebb, de rugalmas szervezetével – a korábbi komplex, vertikális minőségi-környezetvédelmi metodikát igyekszik felvállalni:

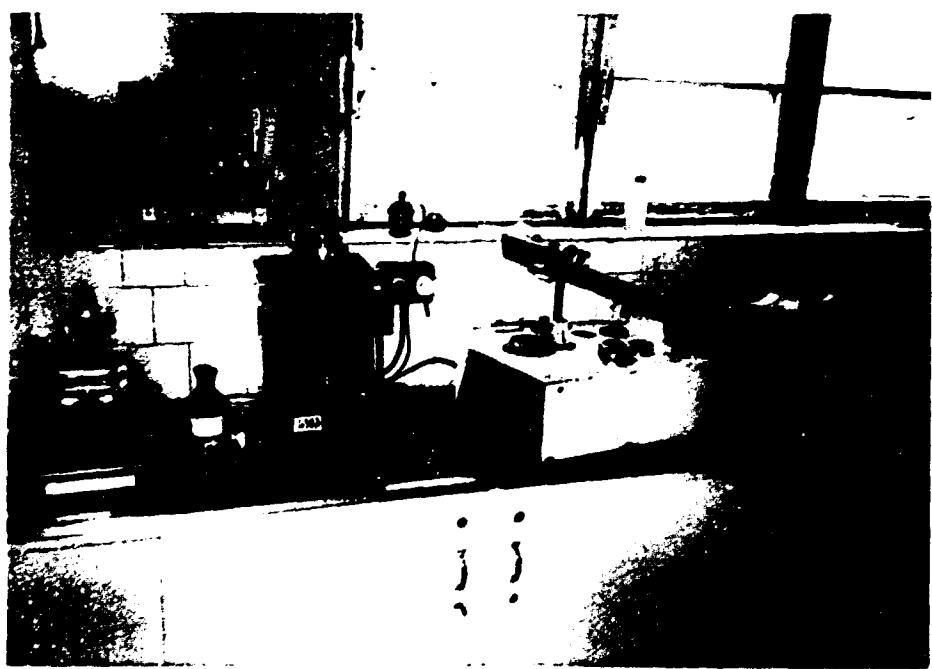
- szabványosítási központként, nemzetközi kapcsolatai révén kidolgozja, irányíthatja a szakma magyar minőség-előírásai korszerűsítésének, beleértve a tágabb értelemben vett rendszerszintű (minőség)szabályozási kérdések kidolgozásában való részvételt is;
- kidolgozója, terjesztője a szakmában a korszerű vállalati minőségügyi rendszereknek;
- intéorientációs irányban is fejlesztett műszerparkja segítségével a szakmában általában előforduló vizsgálatok szakérlet végzésére képes, akár fejlesztési, akár gyártási avagy forgalmazási stádiumban;
- alkalmazástechnikai, minőség- és környezetvédelmi tematikához kapcsolódó műszaki, szervezeti, képzési szolgáltatások végzésére vállalkozik, információs központ;
- előbbi tevékenységi területeibezen kapcsolódva kutatás-fejlesztési munkái minden segédanyag-, technológia- és gyártási fejlesztésre, minden pedig a környezetvédelmi problémák csökkentésére és a minőségtérkélezési módszerek fejlesztésére irányulnak.

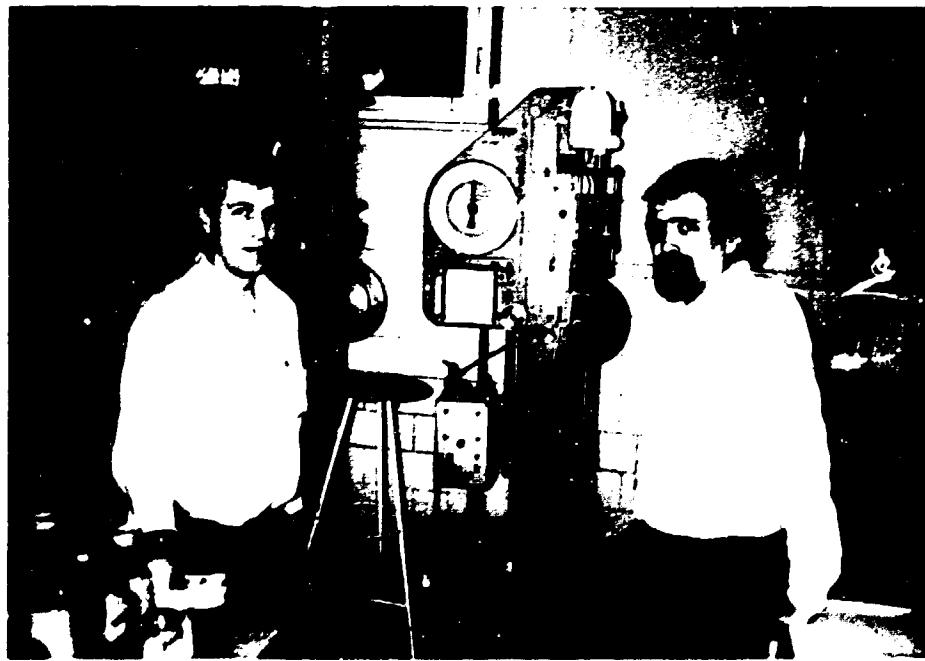
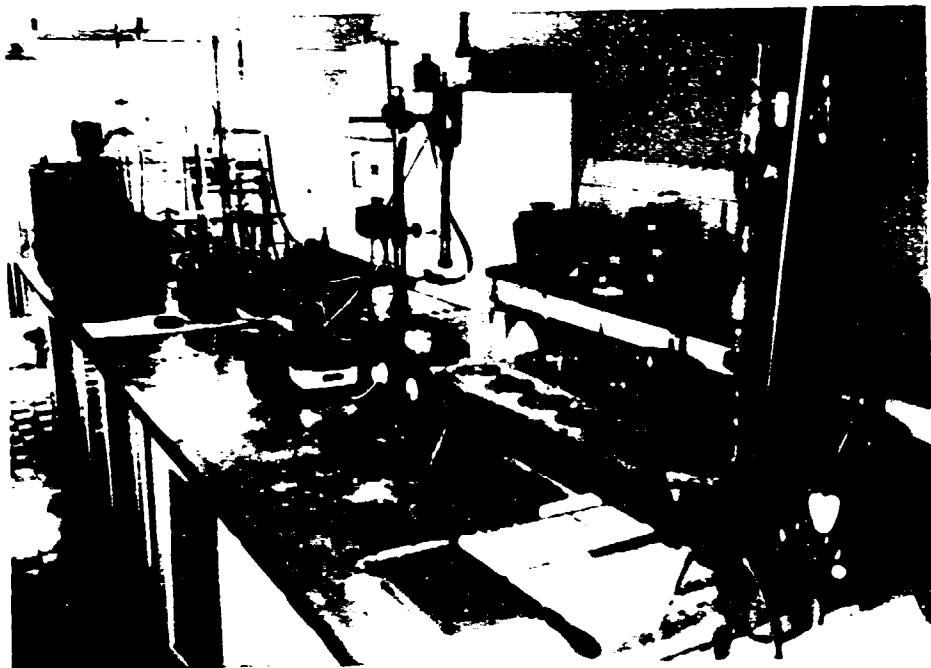
A „BIMEO” Kft. munkatársai remélik, hogy a hő-cipőipari szakma hamarosan kitábláját a jelenlegi valóságból, s a kialakuló új piaci korúlmények között is intenzívenük a szakma nélkülozhetetlen hatterbzásaként működhet majd.

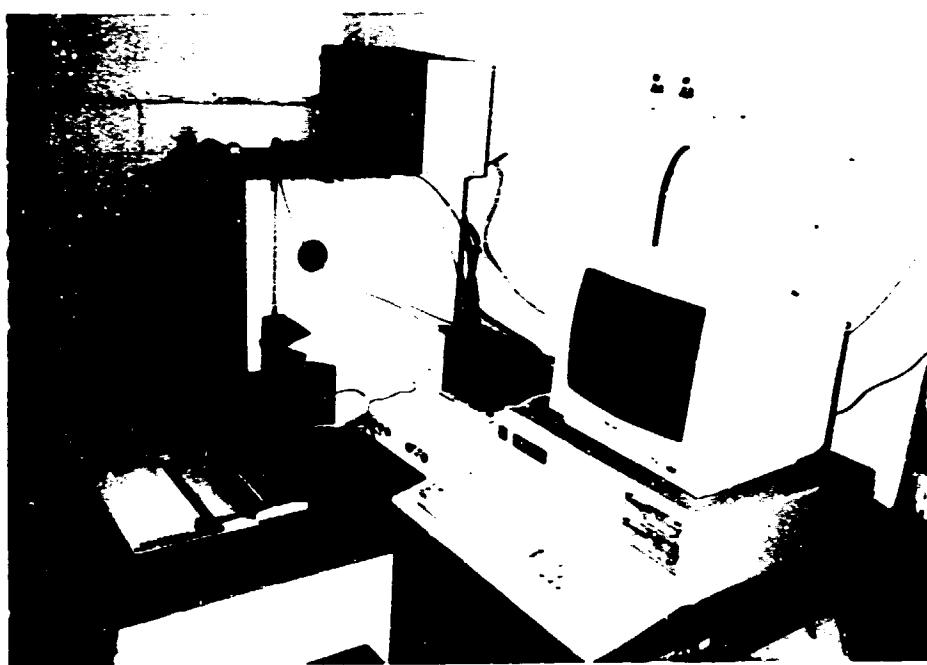
Legyenek Önök is a partnereink!

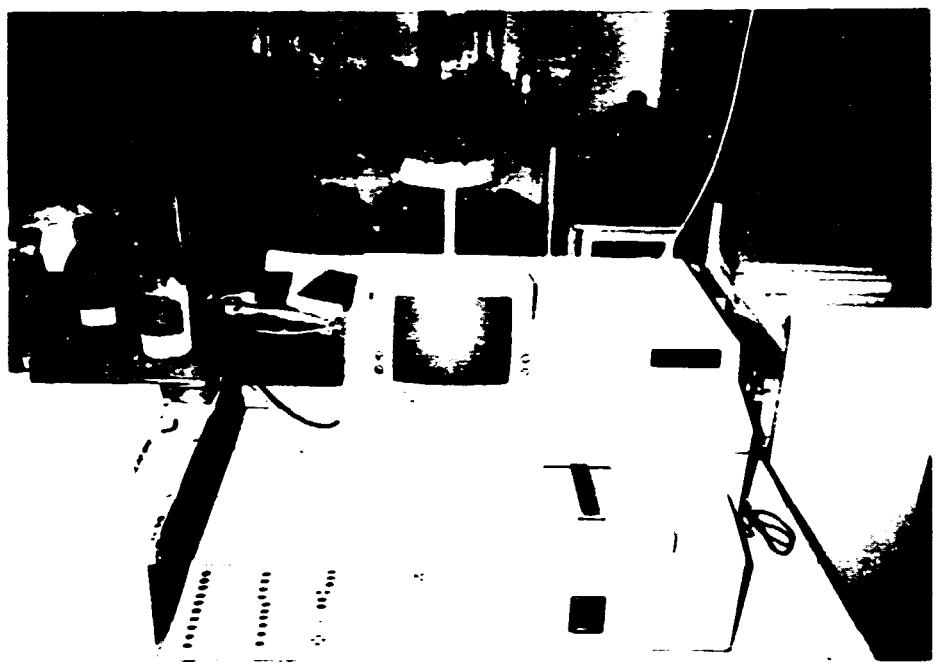
BIMEO Vizsgálo és Kutató-fejlesztő Kft. 1047 Budapest, Baross u. 52. Postacím: 1325 Újpest 1., Pl. 155.
Tel.: 1691-058, 1696-500. Fax: 1696-193. Telex: 224497











5. VISIT OF THE HUNGARIAN SHOE INDUSTRY**5.1 Selection of the factories**

UNIDO has charged BIMEO to pre-select the most suitable candidates from the original 14 companies available. A number of companies were Government owned and thus did not fulfil the Government of Switzerland's condition to belong to the private sector. Others showed no interest in the project.

The following 9 companies remained for the evaluation :

1.	RECORD	Szeged
2.	MODINNO	Pécs
3.	PANNONIA	Nagykanizsa
4.	ROBERT	Szombathely
5.	ALBA	Székesfehervar
6.	KEKES	Gyöngyös
7.	BER-FER	Rakamaz
8.	ZSIGMOND	Tata
9.	MOLIAN K.F.I.	Budapest

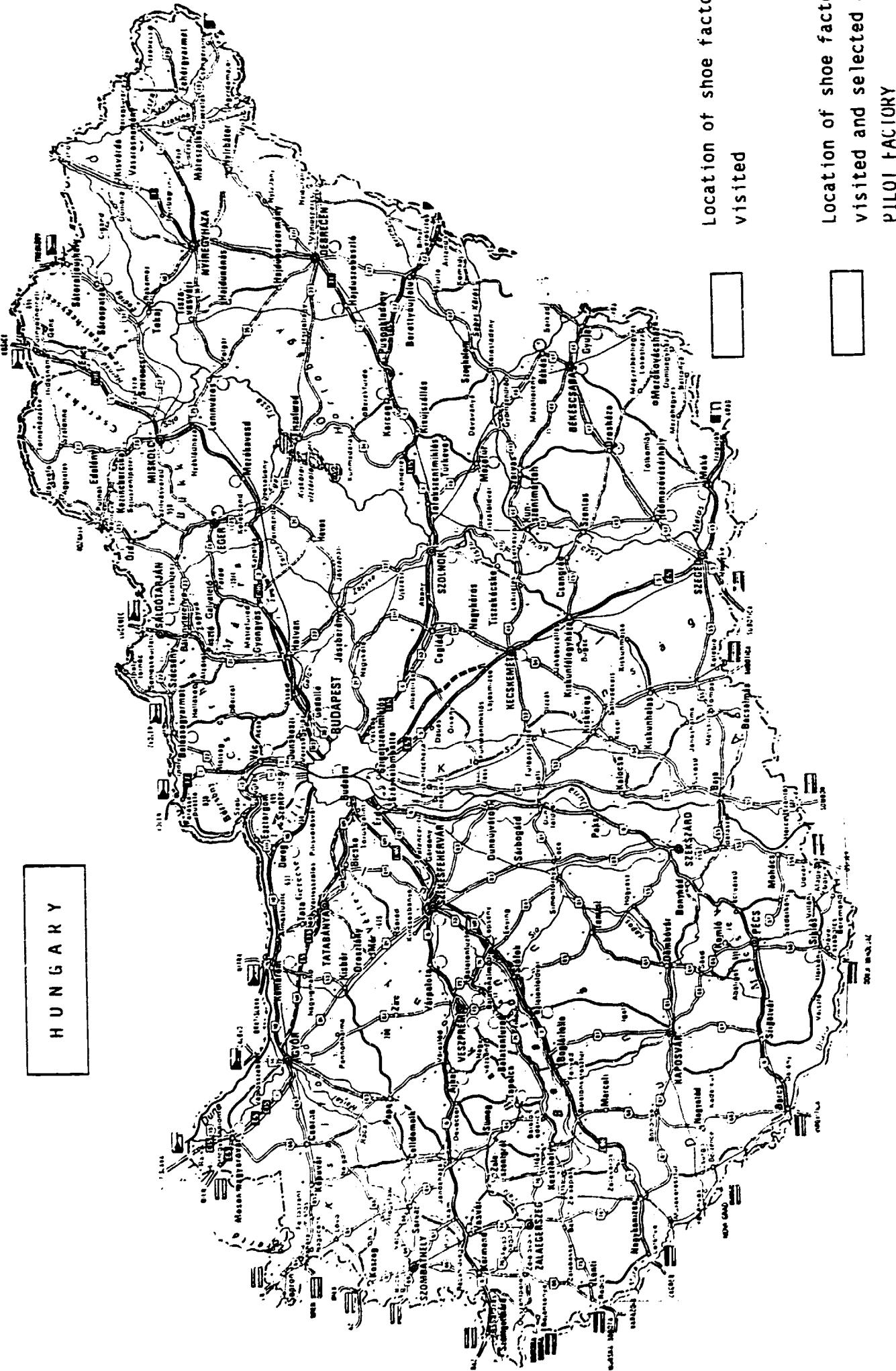
5.2 Team selected for the evaluation

The following persons participated :

Ferenc Schmel, Dr.	UNIDO, Vienna
Jstvan Deme, Dr.	BIMEO
Jstvan Szabo	BIMEO
Paul Regli	BALLY INTERNATIONAL LTD

5.3 General remarks to factory visits

material costs	: approx. 60 - 70 % of ex-factory price
wages	: approx. 10 - 15 % of ex-factory price
retail price	: ex-factory price x 1,5
wholesale price	: ex-factory price x 2,2
working hours	: 8 hours / day
working days	: 5 days / week, approx 200 days / year
wages	: equal for male and female minimum wage / week : Ft 9'000 (Ft 60 = 1 SFr.)
social contribution	: approx. 54 % to be paid by company to the Government
since 1989	: 25 % value-added tax



5.4 Details of visited factories

1.

COMPANY : RECORD Cipőipari Szövetkezet

ADDRESS : Cserzy M.út.30/b, 6724 Szeged

PHONE : 62 - 311 287, 310 559, 310 733

FAX : 62 - 311 287

TELEX : 82 201



OWNERSHIP : private co-operative

SHOE SEGMENTS : men's, boys, girls, and partly ladies'

PRODUCTION : 450 - 500 pairs / day

SHOE CONSTRUCTIONS : cement lasted, moccasin

EX-FACTORY PRICE : domestic : Ft 1900 - 2000

export : + 10 %

MARKETS : domestic, small amount to Russia

PERSONNEL : total 90 - 95, 81 productive

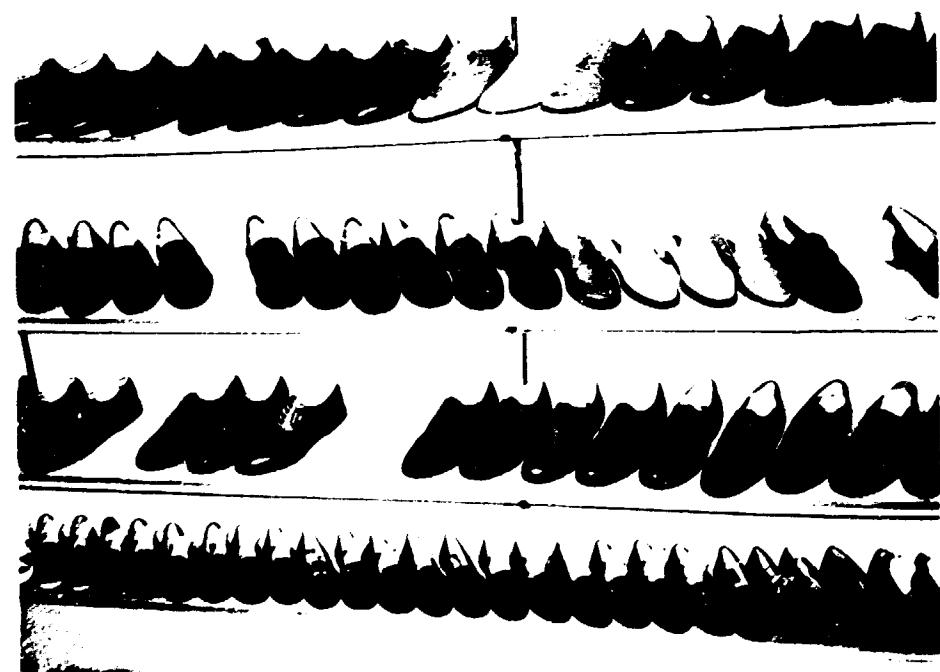
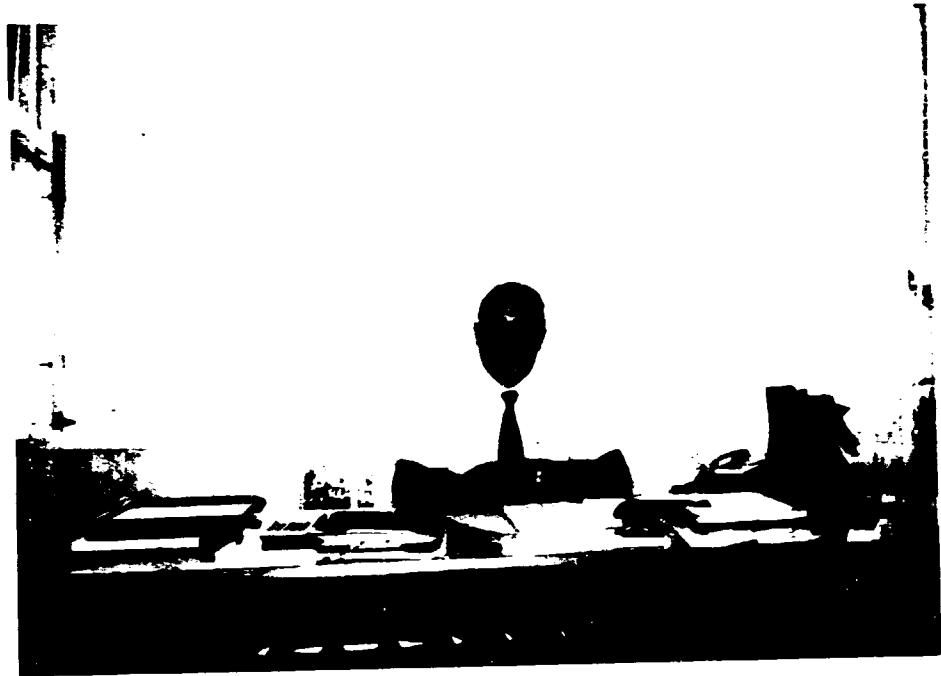
OWN RETAIL SHOPS : 1 factory outlet

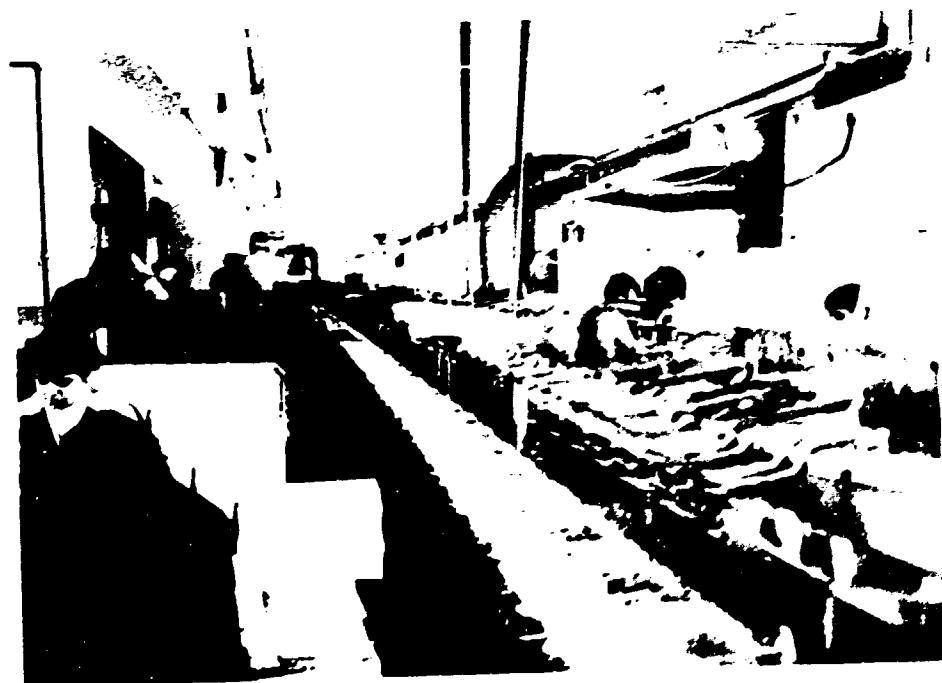
GENERAL REMARKS :

- approx. 100 new styles / season, 5 lasts
- minimum pairs / style = 1000
- own design and pattern making, no CAD, grading outside
- piece work in production
- wages Hun Ft 15 - 20'000
- great number of labour is skilled with 3 years of basic training containing 60 % of Technical College and 40 % factory work.
- is selling directly to retailers
- brand name is RECORD

- ACTIVE MANAGEMENT WHICH IS CONTINUOUSLY LOOKING FOR NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

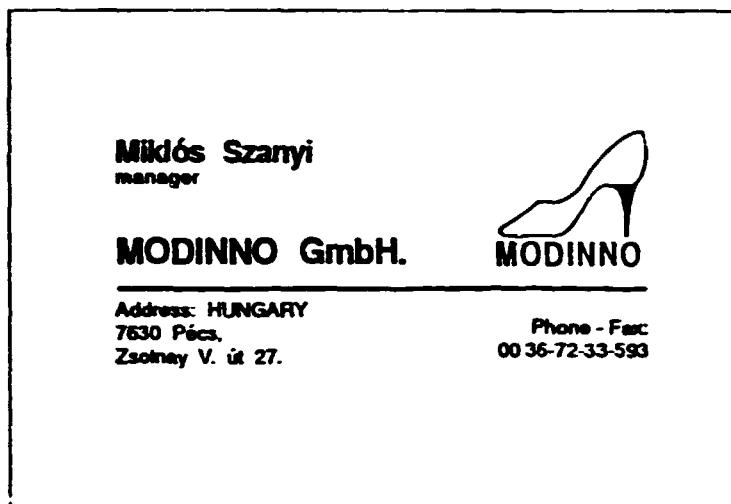
SUITABLE AS PILOT FACTORY.
FIRST PRIORITY !





2.

COMPANY : MODINNO G.m.b.H.
ADDRESS : Zsolnay V. út. 27, 7630 Pécs
PHONE : 72 - 33 593
FAX : dito phone
TELEX : -



OWNERSHIP : private, Miklos Szangi
SHOE SEGMENTS : 90 % ladies', 10 % men's
PRODUCTION : 150 - 200 pairs/day
SHOE CONSTRUCTIONS : cemented
EX-FACTORY PRICE : Ft 1200 - 1500

MARKETS : Hungary, Germany, Austria

PERSONNEL : total 50, 41 productive

OWN RETAIL SHOPS : -

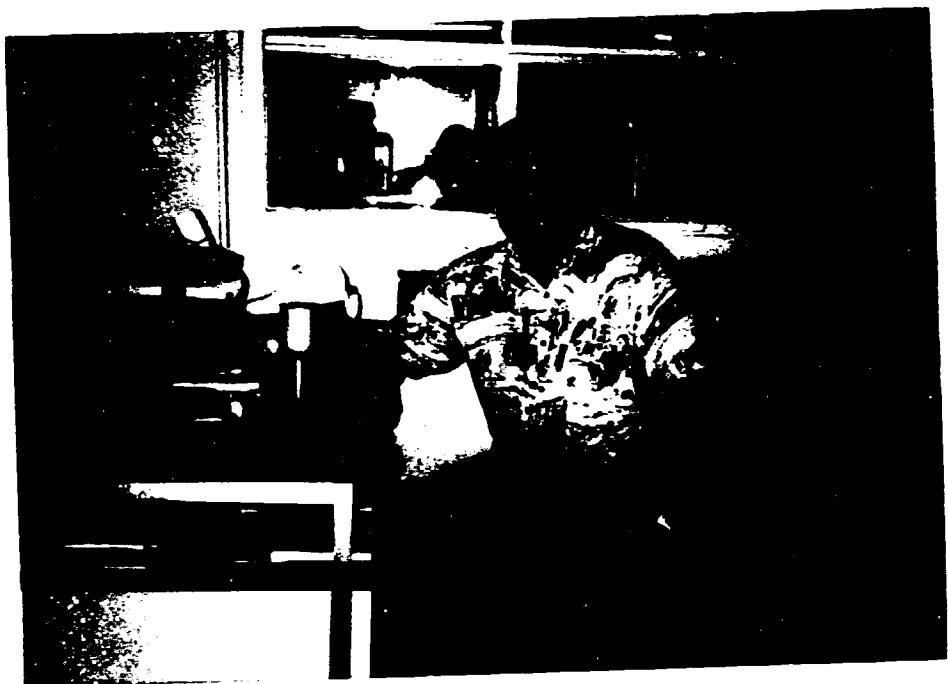
GENERAL REMARKS :

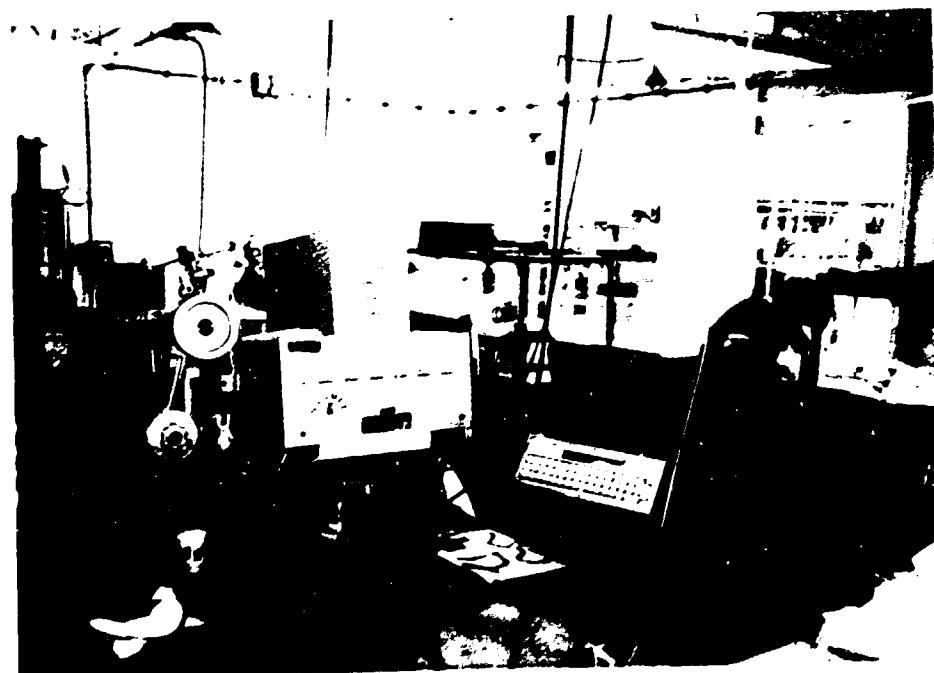
- approx. 25 styles / season
- own designing, pattern making outside
- quality rather low in spite of some imported materials
- piece work with standard minutes and bonus system
- wages Hun Ft 15 - 30'000
- retail price medium quality Ft 2500 - 3000 (side lea., synth. soles)
higher quality Ft 4500 - 6000 (calf, lea. soles)
- 90 % of labour have attended 3 years basic training

Major problems :

- missing reputation of Hungarian shoe industry
- export customers have no confidence in product
- financial problems for working capital
- is trying to get into German and Austrian markets through agents
(Department Stores)
- GDS fair was not successful

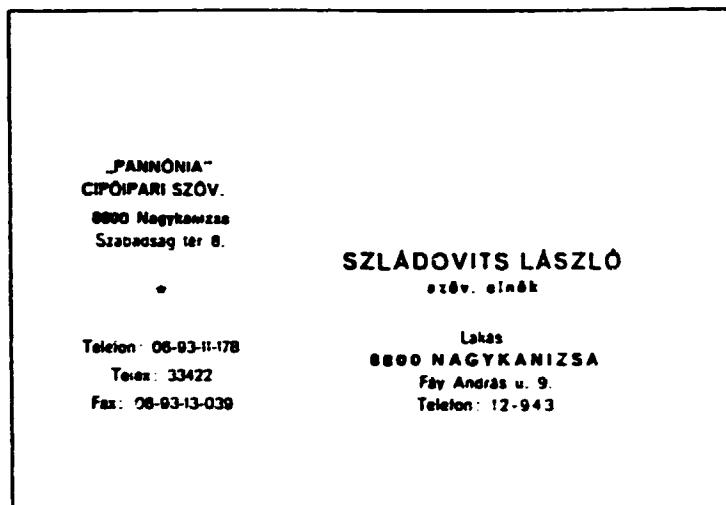
NOT SUITABLE AS PILOT FACTORY !





3.

COMPANY : PANNONIA CIPÓIPARI SZÖV
ADDRESS : Szabadság ter 8, 8800 Nagykanizsa
PHONE : 93 - 11'178
FAX : 93 - 13'039
TELEX : -



OWNERSHIP : private, cooperative
SHOE SEGMENTS : 80 % men's, 20 % ladies'
PRODUCTION : 600 - 1000 pairs/day
(used to produce 2500 pairs/day)
SHOE CONSTRUCTIONS : cemented
EX-FACTORY PRICE : -
(retail : Pump Ft 1300 - others Ft 2000 - 2500)

MARKETS : ladies' sandals for Germany (Spiess)

used to work for Salamander

PERSONNEL : total 230, 205 productive

OWN RETAIL SHOPS : 1 retail shop in Nagykanizsa

GENERAL REMARKS :

- own designing and pattern making, no CAD
- grading OMR INCOMA ALFA 200
- is using mostly imported materials
- piece work for labour
- wages Hun Ft 20'000.- brutto
- brand name KANIZSA
- has at present 16 trainees for 3 years

Major problems :

- lack of brand reputation to find markets
- financing production (working capital)
- lack of up-to-date technology and in marketing

Is manufacturing complete shoes for a German customer stamped 'Made in Germany' !

SUITABLE AS PILOT FACTORY
SECOND PRIORITY !





4.

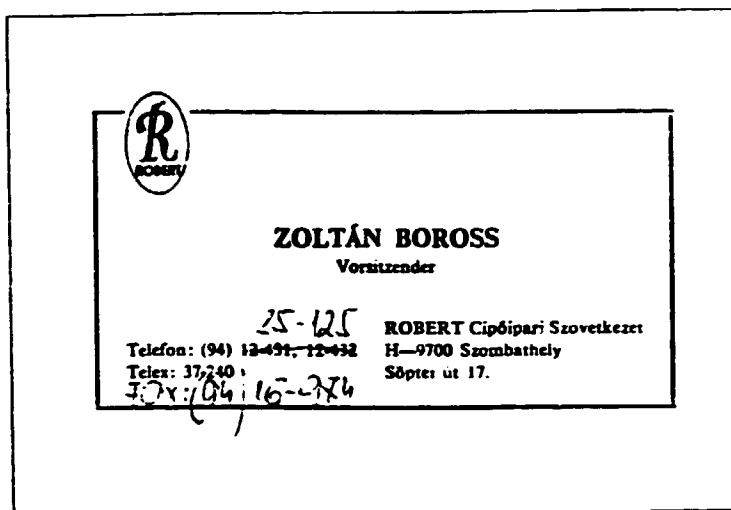
COMPANY : ROBERT CIPÓIPARI SZÖVETKEZET

ADDRESS : Sóptei út. 17, H - 9700 Szombathely

PHONE : 94 - 25 125

FAX : 94 - 16 974

TELEX : 37 - 240



OWNERSHIP : private, cooperative

SHOE SEGMENTS : 70 % men's cemented, California
30 % ladies' cemented, moccasin

PRODUCTION : 400 pairs/day
(used to produce 2500 pairs/day)

SHOE CONSTRUCTIONS : cemented, California, Moccasin

EX-FACTORY PRICE : men's Ft 1600
men's boots Ft 1900 - 2000
ladies' Ft 1200 - 1300
ladies' moccasins Ft 1500 - 1600

MARKETS : ATS Austria 100 pairs/day (joint venture,
special company) no other export

PERSONNEL : total 120, 90 productive

OWN RETAIL SHOPS : 1 retail shop in Szombathely
second shop to be opened in June 93

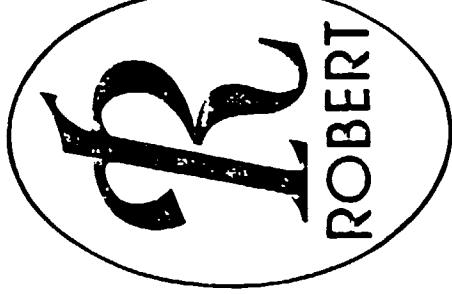
GENERAL REMARKS :

- own designing and pattern making
LECTRA CAD-system with laser cutter
- 50 - 75 styles / season, 5 lasts
- used to do contract work for APOLLO, MARK, HUMANIC
- piece work
- wages divided in 6 categories, Hun Ft 12'000 - 25'000 brutto

Major problems :

- lack of buying power in Hungary and big competition
- high and steadily growing imports
- customers not quality minded
- difficulties with supply of materials and components in requested quality from local suppliers.
- contract work for foreign companies is not interesting (price pressure)
- requires assistance on the marketing side, in technology and upgrading of quality.

SUITABLE AS PILOT FACTORY
SECOND PRIORITY



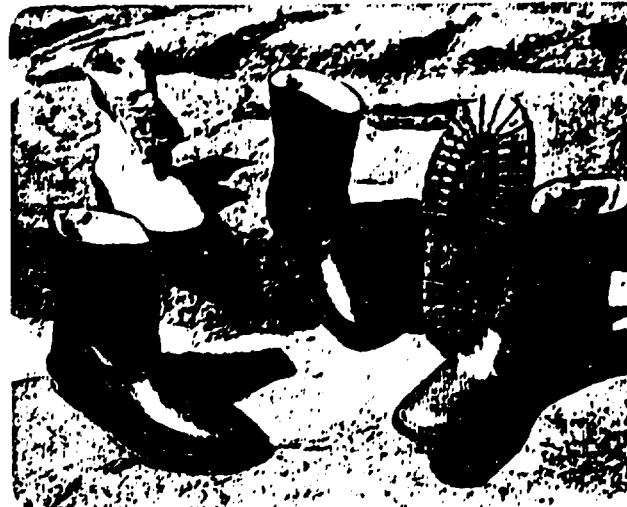
ROBERT

Cipőipari Szövetkezet

Szombathely



ROBERT CIPŐIPARI SZÖVETKEZET
H-9700 SZOMBATHÉLY
Sopori ut 17
[3] 193 12 431, 11 307 [F] 37-240



DIVAT, KÉNYELEM, TARTÓSSÁG

ezek a legfőbb szempontok, amelyeket a ROBERT márka-nével megjelenő termékeink tervezésénél és gyártásánál figyelembe veszünk. A ROBERT cipők készítéséhez használt anyagokat gondosan válogatjuk, és a gyártás során következetesen ellenőrzük a technológiai előírások betartását. Divattervezőink a ROBERT modelltervezés sajátosságait a fejlett cipődivatot irányító legújabb tervezési formáival ötvözik. Tudatos munkánk eredményességét a Kiváló Áruk Fóruma jelzése, a Formatervezés Nívójelzés a Budapesti Nemzetközi Vásár nagydíjánakolja. Termelendői és forgalmi piacokra is exportáljuk.

Igaz, hogy elszínenek abban, hogy Ön kedves Vásárló, nem csalódik meg! De a ROBERT vásárlói cipőink közül választ. Kérjük, fontolja velünk, és írjon hozzá a ROBERT termékekkról. Szeretnénk az Ön javaslatait is figyelembe venni gyártmányaink továbbfejlesztésében!

Célláruzunk: megvalósítani, a biztosítéka a ROBERT Cipőipari Szövetkezet dolgozóinak szakértelme és a munkaszerelete.

MODISCH, BEQUEM UND HALTBAR

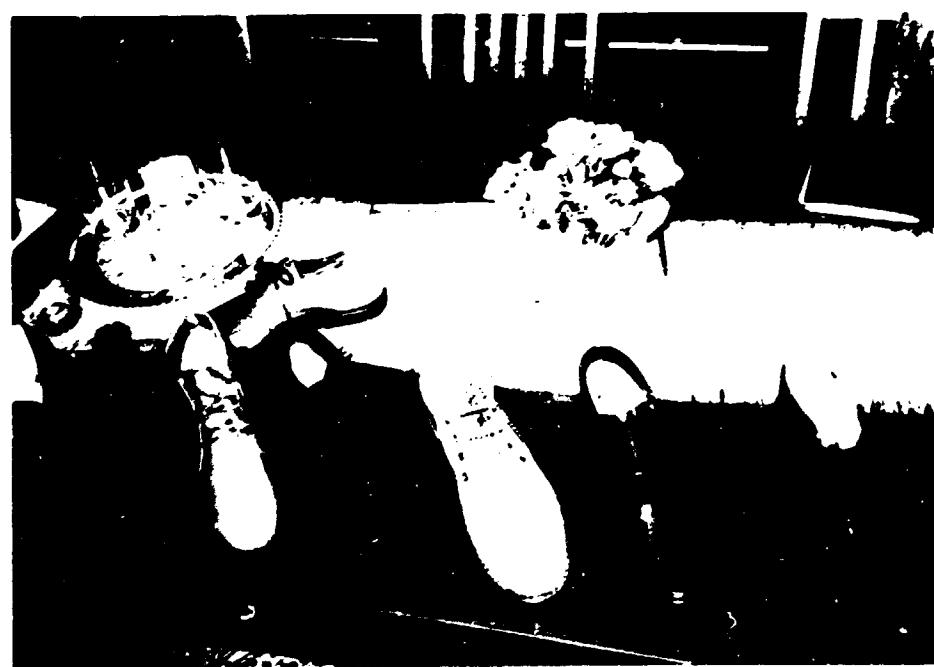
das sind die Hauptgesichtspunkte, die wir bei dem Entwurf und bei der Herstellung unserer Produkte, die mit der Marke ROBERT bezeichnet sind, immer beachten. Das Material, das zur Herstellung der ROBERT-Schuhe benutzt wird, wählen wir sorgfältig aus. Während des Arbeitsprozesses prüfen wir konsequent die Einhaltung der technologischen Vorschriften. Unsere Designer vereinen die speziellen ROBERT Modelle mit den modernsten Formen der Schuhmode. Die Ergebnisse unserer bewussten Arbeit wurden durch die Marke des Forumis Vorzüglicher Waren, durch den Niveau Preis des Designs und den Ersten Preis der Internationalen Messe von Budapest anerkannt. Wir exportieren unsere Produkte in mehrere Länder auf dem Westmarkt.

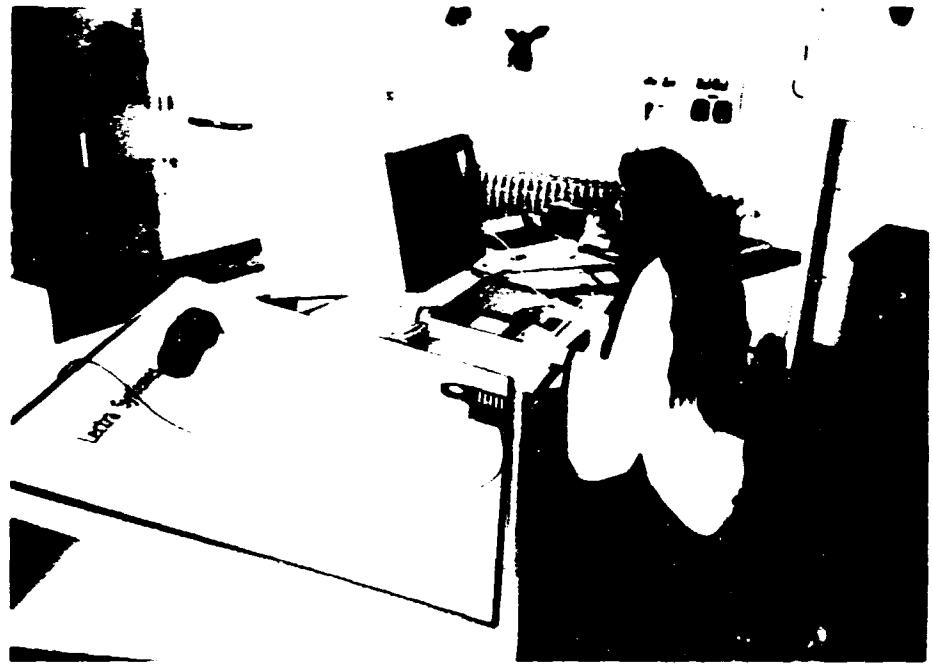
Wir hoffen also, lieber Kunde, sie werden zufrieden sein, wenn sie ROBERT Schuhe kaufen. Bitte, informieren Sie uns über Ihre Erfahrungen hinsichtlich der ROBERT-Produkte. Wir möchten Ihre Vorschläge bei der Weiterentwicklung unserer Produkte mitbeachten.

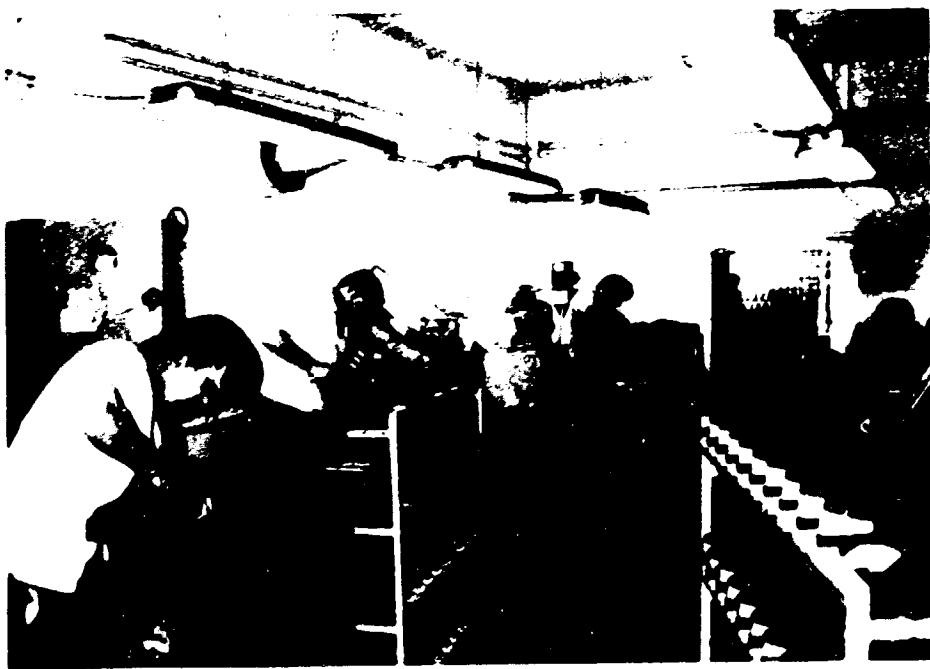
Die Arbeit und Fachkenntnisse unserer Mitarbeiter sind die Garantie für die Verwirklichung unserer Ziele.

ROBERT CIPŐIPARI SZÖVETKEZET
1070 BUDAPEST
Szentendrei út 13.
Tel.: 01/311-11-60 Telex: 11-00210

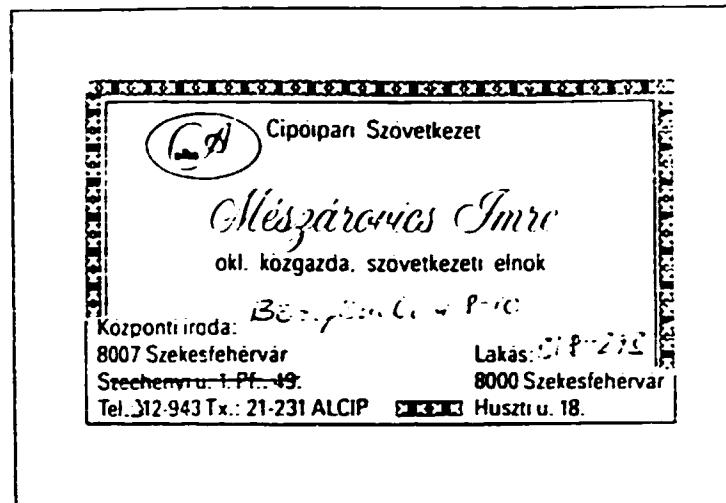
ROBERT SCHUHINDUSTRIE GENOSSENSCHAFT
D-9700 SCHWEINFURT
Sonnebergstr. 12
Tel.: 0949/12-133-11-60 Telex: 11-00210







COMPANY : ALBA CIPÓIPARI SZÖVETKEZET
 ADDRESS : Borgondi út. 8 - 10, 8007 Székesfehervar
 PHONE : 22 - 313 556
 FAX : 22 - 313 557
 TELEX : 21 - 231 ALCIP



OWNERSHIP : private since January 93

SHOE SEGMENTS : 90 % ladies' / girls
some men's boots

PRODUCTION : 1000 pairs/day

SHOE CONSTRUCTIONS : cemented

EX-FACTORY PRICE : Ladies' pump Ft 1200 - 1300

sandals Ft 900 - 1200

boots Ft 1800 - 2800

MARKETS : local

PERSONNEL : total 300, 280 productive (including 80 home workers)

OWN RETAIL SHOPS : 3 retail shops in Székesfehérvár

GENERAL REMARKS :

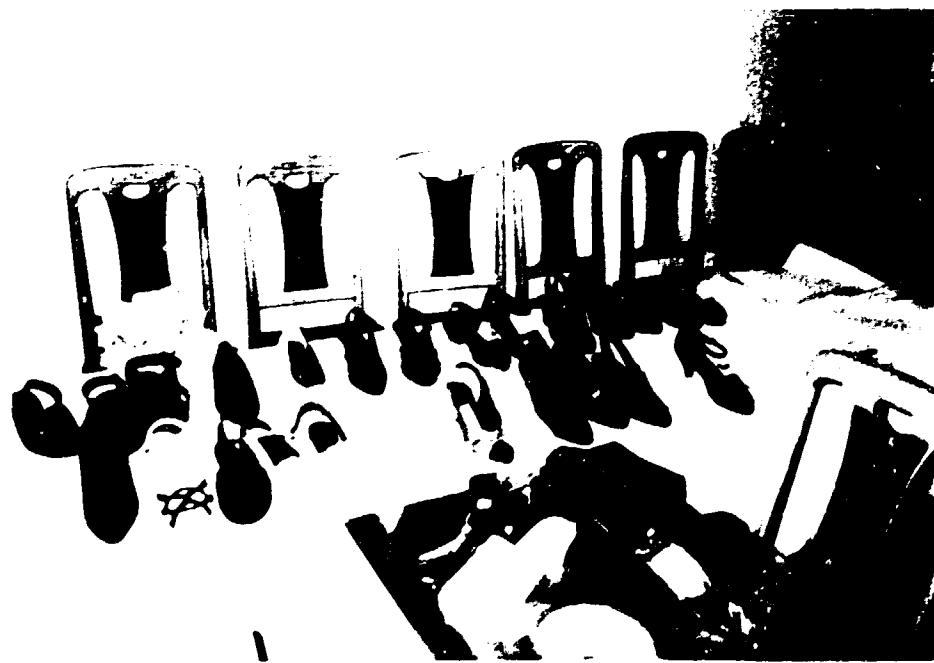
- own designing and pattern making, CAD outside
- pattern grading OVIC LINCE
- approx. 100 styles / season
- minimum pairs / style = 1000
- all Hungarian materials in use
- wages : Hun Ft 15 - 16'000 brutto
- has additional closing room on Lake Balaton
- new, very pleasant factory
- quality of product medium to low
- very active management

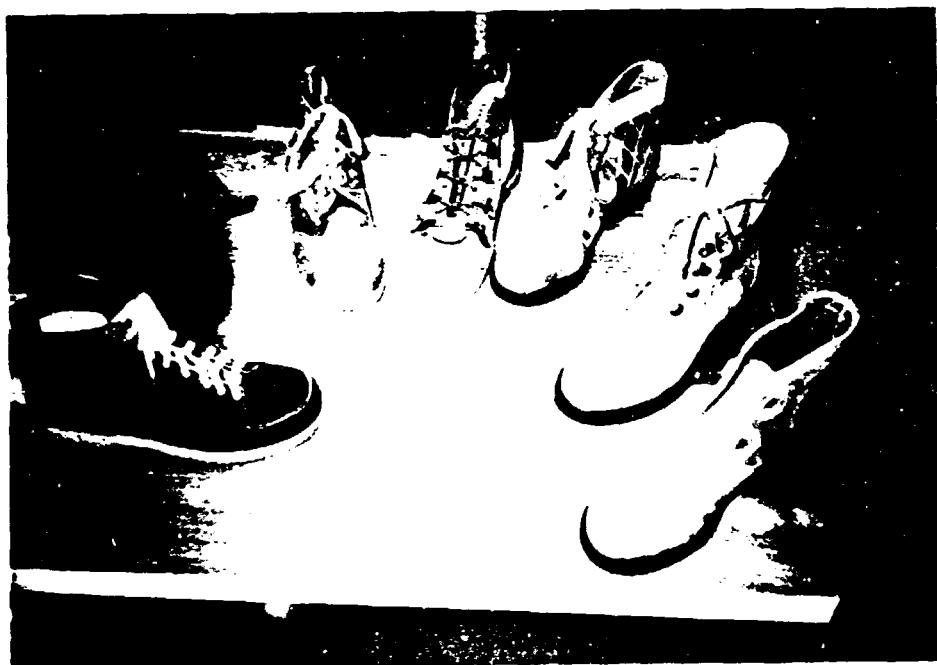
Major problems :

- to increase quality and technical level
- increase efficiency, reduction of unproductive costs
- no brand reputation
- requires new or additional markets

would like to introduce Comfort Ladies' shoes for Hungary and Russia.

SUITABLE AS PILOT FACTORY
FIRST PRIORITY !



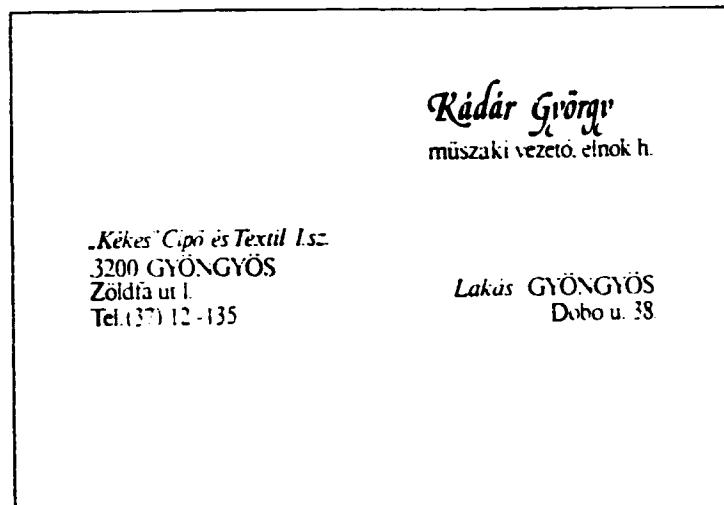






6.

COMPANY : KéKES CIPO ES TEXTIL I.sz.
ADDRESS : Zöldfa út.1, 3200 Gyöngyös
PHONE : 37 - 12 135
FAX :
TELEX :



OWNERSHIP : private company
SHOE SEGMENTS : Children : skating boots,
children sandals, normal shoes, boots
PRODUCTION : closing : 300 pairs/day soccer boots contract work
making : approx. 400 pairs/day children or
100 pairs/day skating boots
SHOE CONSTRUCTIONS : cemented
EX-FACTORY PRICE : children Ft 800 - 1300

MARKETS : Hungary, uppers to Italy
 sports shoes (soccer) to Austria

PERSONNEL : total 100, 80 productive

OWN RETAIL SHOPS : 3 retail shops in Gyöngyös

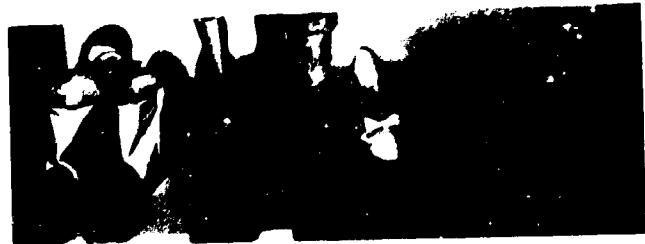
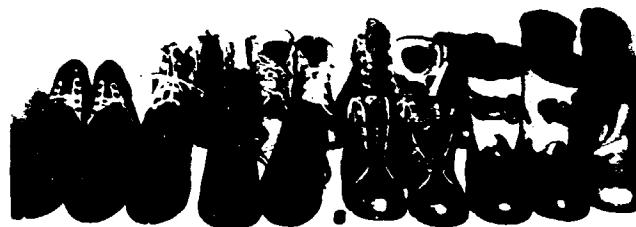
GENERAL REMARKS :

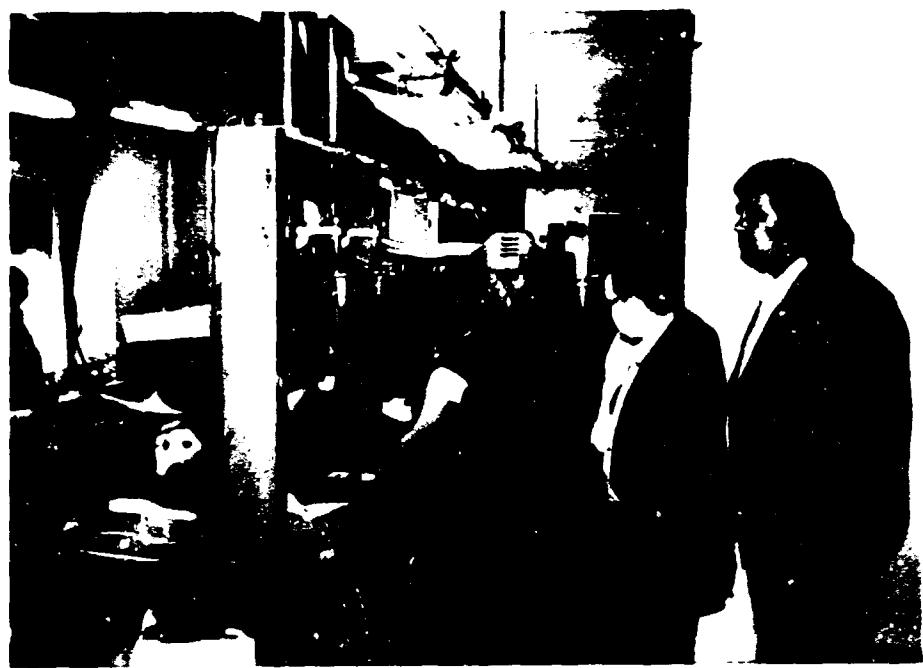
- own designing and pattern making, no CAD
- approx. 20 new styles / season (out of 100), 8 - 10 lasts
- local materials
- piece work
- wages : Hun Ft 10'000 - 14'000 brutto
- own training school, 10 - 15 trainees
- closing room is also show-room for JUKI sewing machines,
90 machines incl. 1 automatic stitching machine

Major problems :

- insufficient liquidity of local customers
- lack of orders
- availability of local materials, quality and delivery time

NOT SUITABLE AS PILOT FACTORY !

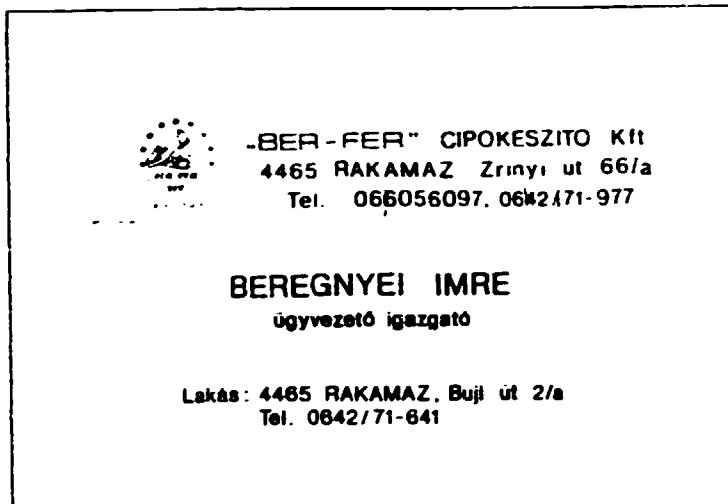






7.

COMPANY : BER - FER, CIPŐKESZITÓ Kft.
ADDRESS : Zrinyi út.66/a, 4465 RAKAMAZ
PHONE : 60 - 56 097
 42 - 71 977
FAX :
TELEX :



OWNERSHIP : private company
SHOE SEGMENTS : men's casual moccasins
 ladies' boots
PRODUCTION : 450 - 500 pairs/day
 limited closing room capacity
SHOE CONSTRUCTIONS : cement lasted and real moccasin
EX-FACTORY PRICE : net. Ft 1850

MARKETS : Hungary, delivers directly to retailer
Export to GUS countries through trading company

PERSONNEL : total 60, 51 productive

OWN RETAIL SHOPS : -

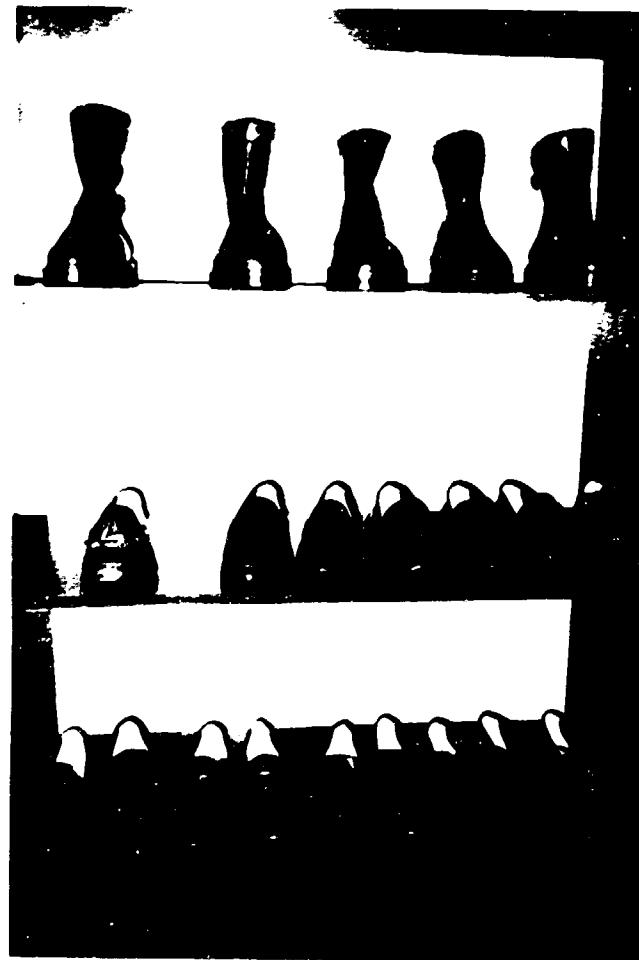
GENERAL REMARKS :

- own designing and pattern making, no CAD
- 25 - 30 styles / season
- local materials
- 3 different wage categories : Hun Ft 17'000, Ft 25'000, Ft 30'000
- good basis, but quality level of product low
- new, small factory, additional premises under construction
- an additional closing room is also under construction 20 km away,
production could then be increased to 800 pairs / day

Major problems :

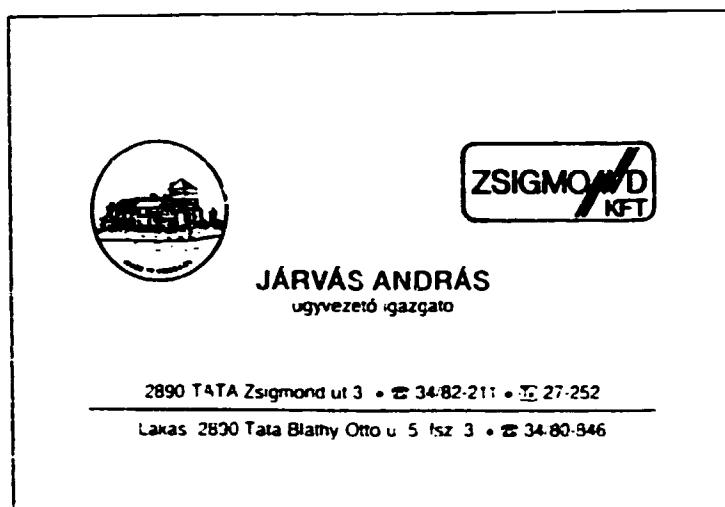
- financing of work in process
- to find additional markets
- upgrading of quality and introduction of modern technology
- is convinced that he can sell more shoes if price / quality relation is correct.

SUITABLE AS PILOT FACTORY.





COMPANY : ZSIGMOND KFT
ADDRESS : Zsigmond út.3, 2890 Tata
PHONE : 34 - 82 211
FAX : -
TELEX : 27 - 252



OWNERSHIP : private company
SHOE SEGMENTS : ladies' sporty, leisure type shoes and boots
PRODUCTION : 300 pairs/day
SHOE CONSTRUCTIONS : cement lasted and moccasin
EX-FACTORY PRICE : Ft 1500 - 2300, average Ft 1800

MARKETS : Hungary

export : only contract work for Italy,

PERSONNEL : total 85, 70 productive

OWN RETAIL SHOPS : -

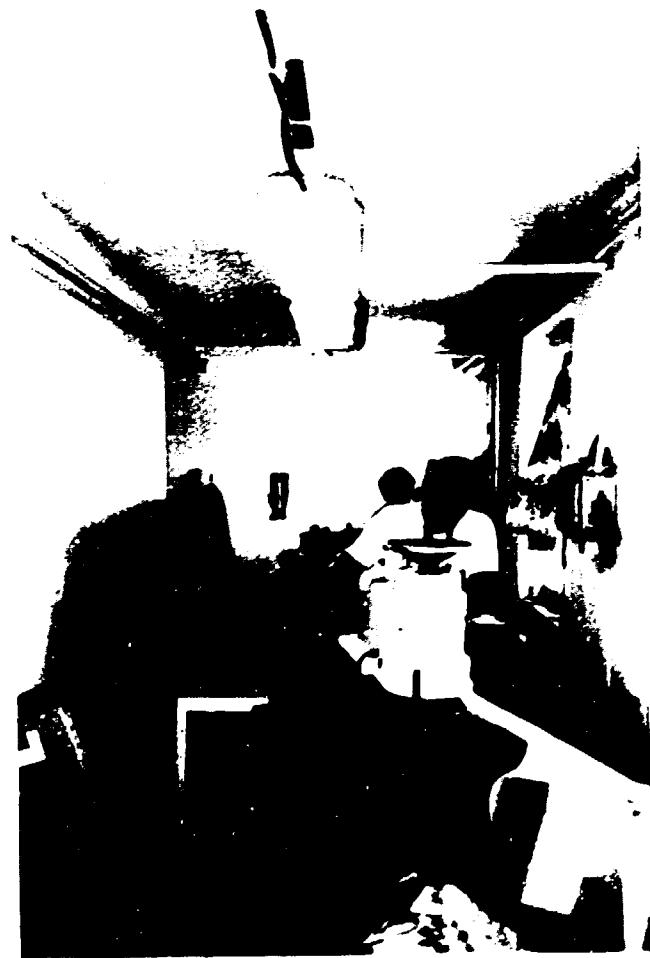
GENERAL REMARKS :

- sample range from a German designer
- grading OVIC LINCE
- wages : Hun Ft 10'000 - 14'000
- brand name ZSIGMOND
- untidy factory
- quality of product on low level

Major problems :

- lack of orders
- no brand reputation, is producing on a too low level
- problems with quality of materials
- should replace some sewing machines but has no money available

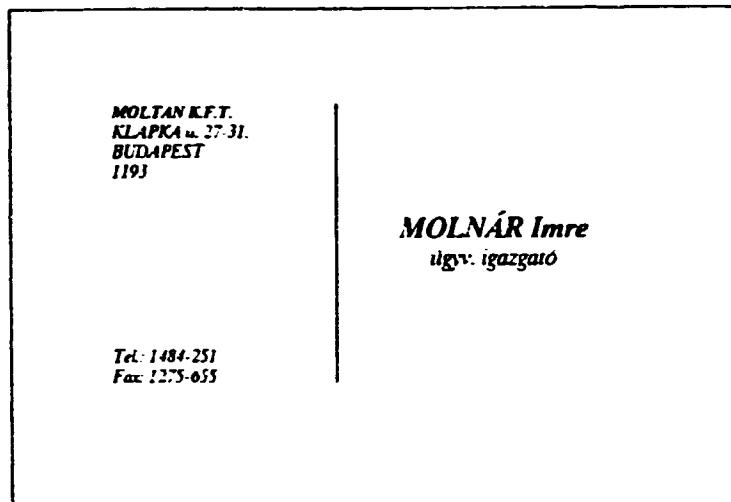
NOT SUITABLE AS PILOT FACTORY !





9.

COMPANY : MOLTAN K.F.T.
ADDRESS : Klapka út.27 - 31, 1193 BUDAPEST
PHONE : 1 - 484 251
FAX : 1 - 275 655
TELEX : -



OWNERSHIP : private company
SHOE SEGMENTS : ladies' boots, shoes and sandals
PRODUCTION : 600 pairs/day
SHOE CONSTRUCTIONS : cement lasted
EX-FACTORY PRICE : DM 12 - 15 only labour cost
DM 18 - 20 for boots

MARKETS : Hungary, contract work for Germany

PERSONNEL : total 80. 60 productive,
some uppers purchased from outside

OWN RETAIL SHOPS : -

GENERAL REMARKS :

- at present works exclusively on contract work, all materials delivered
- short of work, factory wasn't working
- approx. 20 styles / season
- no piece work
- wages : Hun Ft 20'000
- well equipped making room
- product on a fairly high standard

The owner sees the only possibility to survive in a joint-venture
with a foreign company of a well known brand.

NOT SUITABLE AS PILOT FACTORY !



5.5 Summary

Traveling close to 1500 km across the Hungarian countryside and visiting the shoe factories has clearly demonstrated the immense difficulties against which the once prospering shoe industry is fighting at the present time.

Summarising, the following main problems must be listed :

- . The order situation is bad.
- . The percentage of export trade is very modest.
- . There are immense financial bottlenecks. Bank credits are prohibitive; interest rates up to 30 %. Thus it is very difficult to finance material and component purchases.
- . The Hungarian shoe industry has lost its once high reputation and well known brand identity.
- . There is a pronounced lack of modern marketing know-how everywhere. This includes the absence of a marketing strategy, of product creativity and range building techniques as well as the practical use of up-to-date distribution systems.
- . Many factories are quite well equipped with machines. Important key machines, however, such as lasting machines, often are obsolete. There is no money for investment into new machines and equipment.
- . Basically, the labour force has been given a solid shoe technical education. The present know-how however is mostly old and not up-to-date. There are many opportunities for substantial savings.

- . The productivity clearly is insufficient. There is a great potential for big improvements.
- . Production planning and time in process both are by far not reflecting the conditions required from a modern, fashion oriented shoe industry of our days. There are no practical realisations of recent ideas such as 'lean production' and 'just-in-time manufacturing'.
- . Some materials and components need to become available in better quality.
- . Management generally is motivated and full of good-will. Management actions, however, often are curtailed by adverse circumstances. At the same time there is a vast field for significant improvements.

6. VISIT TO THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Persons present :

László Mándoky	General Director
Judit Kishonti	Secretary
Antal Szabo, Dr.	Department of External Economic Relations
Ferenc Schmöl, Dr.	UNIDO, Vienna
András Braun	Managing Director, BIMEO
János Deme, Dr.	BIMEO
Paul Regli	Bally International Ltd., Switzerland

Mr. László Mándoky gave an overall view of the latest history of the Hungarian shoe industry. He specially highlighted the development since the changes in the Eastern European countries, specially the former Soviet Union, and the corresponding consequences for the shoe manufacturers in Hungary.

The Ministry is awaiting with great anticipation the implementation of the project. They express their gratitude to the Swiss Government for this urgently required support.

The Ministry will assist the project wherever required. They will motivate the companies who have not been selected as a pilot factory to participate as much as possible in the project. After the final approval the Ministry will organise a press conference.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU COMMERCE
DÉPARTEMENT DE L'ÉCONOMIE INDUSTRIELLE

LASZLÓ MANDOKY

Directeur Général Adjoint

H-1024 BUDAPEST
Mártírok utca 85
1525 Budapest POB 96
HONGRIE

Telephone +361 156-3491
Telex + 61 22-5376
Teleccale +361 175-0219



Dr. Sc. Antal Szabó

M.Sc.E.E. DMS. Ph.D.

Senior Advisor

UNITED NATIONS ITC, ILO expert

Republic of HUNGARY
Department of External Economic Relations

1569528

H-1024 BUDAPEST II,
Margit körút 85.
P.O.B. 1525 Budapest. Pf. 96.

Phone: (36-1)(155-6691)
Fax: (36-1) 155-8891
Telex: 22-5376

KISHONTI JUDIT
Ideiglenes

IPARI MINISZTERIUM
1525 Budapest
Márvány utca 85.

Telephone: 754-928. 565-556/2301

7. VISIT TO THE EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned was visiting the Embassy of Switzerland in Budapest on April 30, 1993. Mr. Erwin H. Hofer, Counsellor of the Embassy, was informed of the project and the present mission. The Embassy has taken a keen interest in the project and will afford any support required. Bally will inform Mr. Hofer of the progress of the project and corresponding reports and documents will be handed over.

Erwin H. Hofer
Counsellor of Embassy

Embassy of
Switzerland

Stefánia ut 107
H-1143 Budapest
Tel.: 142 67 21
Fax.: 122 74 92

8. CONCLUSION AND PROPOSAL

8.1 Conclusion

After the visit of the 9 shoe factories, the evaluation team discussed in great detail the strengths and weakness of the industry, designated the opportunities for improvements and formulated the chances for success.

Unanimously, - and with great conviction -, the team concluded that :

- the development and upgrading project at hand will constitute a great help for the Hungarian shoe industry.
- the project is feasible, it will be successfully realised and the objectives can be reached.
- the project description and the project plan are basically sound and accepted. Analysis of the evaluation indicates however that more emphasis will have to be applied to marketing and range building.
- the budgeted financial means will suffice.
- the selection of three (3) pilot factories is correct. However, it is absolutely necessary to make a special effort by broadening the bases of the project and spread the newly acquired know-how among a great number of manufacturers.
- BIMEO is well fulfilling the conditions to technically accompany the project and to give assurance that all the know-how and experience acquired during the project will become available to as many shoe people as possible, even after the project has officially been terminated.

8.2 Proposition

The before mentioned evaluation team motions that the project is realised and the appropriate funds are allocated.

This proposition is based on the "Project Document" established by UNIDO and the "Project Plan" established by Bally International Ltd.

The following shoe companies have been proposed to serve as pilot factories :

RECORD Cipőipari Szövetkezet in Szeged

ALBA Cipőipari Szövetkezet in Székesfehérvár

BER - FER Cipőkészítő Kft. in Rakamaz

In this selection the main shoe segments of men's, ladies' and casual shoes are included.

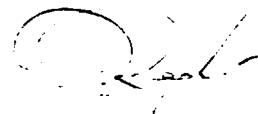
Also important is the fact that each factory is representing a different geographic region of Hungary.

All three selected companies have accepted the project conditions put forward to them by the evaluation team.

In particular, the conditions include modifications in the fields of marketing, range building, the selection and utilisation of improved materials and components, the readiness to implement new technologies and quality assurance systems and to make available the acquired know-how among the other interested shoe manufacturers.

March 17, 1993

BALLY INTERNATIONAL LTD.
TECHNICAL LICENSING



Paul Regli

Copies to : - UNIDO, Vienna att. Dr. F.Schmel - 5 copies
- BAWI, Bern att. Mr. D.Chambovey - 1 copy
- Embassy of Switzerland, Budapest,
att. Mr. A.Hofer - 1 copy
- Bally International Ltd.
Technical Licensing - 1 copy

BALLY INTERNATIONAL LTD.